CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 50,569—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th Dec. 1896.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ..
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ..
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ..
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th ..
† GANGES	[illegible]	T. F. Creery	15th ..
B.L. CARTHAGE	[illegible]	M. De Horne	22nd ..
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th ..
B.L. SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ..
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ..
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ..
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ..
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ..
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	[illegible]	A. Symons	25th ..
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

[illegible] Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

[illegible] Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

[illegible] SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* [illegible]ACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	A. Fellner	4,285	350	7th Jan. '96
[illegible]	C. Bellen	4,351	350	[illegible]th Feb. 96

[illegible] PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible] VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

[illegible] for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

[illegible]ated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible] MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 24, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH-MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

[illegible] TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, [illegible], SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Capt. Tons. To sail on
[illegible] don (Fr. Navy) 3,847 21st Mar. 1896.
[illegible] will take place on the following [illegible]
[illegible] 17th June. 8th August,
11th July. 5th September.

[illegible] TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, [illegible]ON, TONQUIN, CHINA, [illegible], AND AUSTRALIA.

Capt. Tons. To sail on
[illegible] don (Fr. Navy) 3,847 16th Jan. 1896.
[illegible] fourweekly thereafter.
[illegible] lia Tranship at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

The s. s. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, 1,960 tons, will leave for the above distinations on or about the 16th January, 1896.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. HINDUSTAN has ARRIVED from LONDON and MIDDLESBORO' and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damaged and chafed Goods must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before they are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Agents, s. s. Hindustan.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 2nd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 31st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
S. S. BOOLDANA	2,899	30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,275 Tons, Captain ANDERSON will SAIL on or about the 31st inst., for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, SHANGHAI, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

She has excellent Cabin Accommodation with good Table. For Freight and Passage Money apply to

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings; Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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CHRISTMAS, 1895.

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CHEESE, HAMS, BACON.
STORES & TINNED PROVISIONS
Including Special Delicacies for Christmas.

SWEETS, BONBONS, CRACKERS,
FRESH GRAPES & DRIED FRUITS,
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, NUTS.
WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the most approved Brands.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S XMAS CAKES

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

GOODS OF THE FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
Every Article Guaranteed.

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SEASON'S STOCK OF LADIES' WALKING AND EVENING SHOES.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES.

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SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
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OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
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INSPECTION INVITED.

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EMINENT PROFESSIONAL MEN
TRAINED NURSES,
HEALTH OFFICERS and
MANY PERSONS IN AUTHORITY
have found occasion to
RECOMMEND
KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE.

Throughout the Presidency it is recognised as an infallible standby, unequalled, or indeed unapproached, by any other remedy. It can truly be said to have saved thousands of lives.

Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THIS IS TO TELL YOU
that the best and only really reliable method of
PRESERVING, RESTORING,
STRENGTHENING & BEUTIFYING
THE HAIR IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE
is to adopt the regular use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
which should be applied each time the Hair Brush is made use of.
The Most Refreshing
Hair Dressing Extant.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM
IN THE SPRING"
Possess no sweeter fragrance than
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A charming preparation for cleansing the
MOUTH, GUMS & TEETH
and permanently perfuming and sweetening THE BREATH.
Will be found indispensable if once used.
Sweeter, Fresher, and Purer than imported Articles.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
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No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

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BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

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IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

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SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
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WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths, Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
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BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye, Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
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Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
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BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

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Samples free on Application.

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VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
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S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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TRABUCOS	3 12
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Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

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(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8	"	100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0	"	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD MATERIALS BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Under instructions, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Old Depot in Apollo Street. Fort, consisting of a number of teak ventilated, panelled, and glazed door and window shutters brackets teak scantling pieces, plankings, partitions, [illegible] te s, commodes, iron pipes, iron, chimney, gas pendants, wire netting, shigry stoves, hoop iron scrap iron, and other articles too numerous to detail, cane baskets tin frames, zinc broken boxes, empty casks, Minton tiles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 27, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

A lot of household furniture, consisting of chairs, cupboards, writing tables, bedsteads &c., &c.

On account of the under writers—
1 dressing table with glass attached, 1 longarm easy chair,
1 carpet and 1 bracket lamp,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order,
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness,
1 bay, B. pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive,
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box,
1 strong pony-cart with pony and harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 4-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali Bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th December, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, about a 25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.

25 horses and ponies consisting of chargers, racers, hunters hacks, trappers, and polo ponies

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill and Alexandra Mill.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the firm of Dossabhoy Thackersey—

About 36 bales of cloth comprising chudders.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURSOTAM CHIMAJEE OR PITHA STREET.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate and credits of the property of the late Mr. Maneckjee Jamsedjee Bamboatvalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Purshotum Chimajee or Pitha Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under former No. 16 and now under Ward No. 1412 and Street No. 45 and containing by admeasurement seventy nine and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by Purshotum Chimaji or Pitha Street, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Edulji Pallonji Bottlewalla and now of Jamshedji Pallonji Bugle and on or towards the south by the house of Rustomji Jamsetjee Bamboatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 27, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF FURNITURE, LIBRARY, &c.

In consequence of the removal of the Cathedral High School into the new premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders, a quantity of surplus furniture and effects, comprising of cots, almyras, washing and dressing tables, a telescopic dining table, chairs, oil-paintings, glass, crockery, &c., also a valuable Dent's compensation balance gold hunting watch with gold guard and chains, silver watches, &c., a library of valuable books on science, literature, biography, history, poetry and drama, standard novels, works on travels, adventures, tales, sports, &c., also on theology, medicine and military.

The sale of the library will take place in the school premises, Hornby Road, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, and TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th inst., commencing each day at 1 p.m. sharp, and of the furniture, &c., on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m.

The attention of librarians, booksellers and lovers of Literature are particularly drawn as some of the works are rare and unobtainable.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A BONE-CRUSHING MILL ON THE FRERE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Peerbhoy Damjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Ruttonjee Manokjee Minbutteewalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of February, 1887, the following property, viz,:—

All that pucka-built building standing on the Frere Land Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, on the east side of Ghorapdew Road Passage containing by admeasurement 555 and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 8039, Street No. 49, and bounded on the east by the Bone-Crushing Mill known as of Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., on the west by the Ghorapdew Road Passage, on the north by the Frere Bunder Passage, and on the south by the vacant place belonging to the said Frere Land, together with the engine crushing mills, powder mill, disintegrator, &c. in and about the said premises and used as a bone-crushing mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. GEYER and Co., consisting of oil and gas engines, flour mills, grain and oat crushers, chaff cutters, hand and foot sewing machines for family and household purposes, piano hand organs, dynamo, furniture and fittings, needles, shuttles, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an assortment of woollen cloth, consisting of union tweed, worsted suiting and trousering, black worsted coating, silk and wool suiting, all wool suiting, Scotch suiting, black diagonal coating, blue coating, coloured fancy all wool coating, colored venitian Scotch tweed, fancy coating, union fancy suiting, black superfine union, &c.

The pieces will be sold simply to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Sons, Stuttgart, specially made for the climate of India.

1 large size new leather trunk.

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room chairs, otteman, easy chairs, marble top table, teapoy chairs, camp tables, meatsafe, book case, fish aquarium, blackwood, bedstead, clothes basket, handsome revolving top office-table, etc.

On account and at the risk of Mr. M. S. Kheshvala—
919—VB 1—1 case balances.
807—VB—1 case India Rubber insertion sheets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham,
1 light and strong victoria.
1 light dog-cart,
1 Buckingham and Adams diamond-framed, safety bicycle latest 1895, pneumatic tyres practically new and in perfect order.

Any any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MECHANICAL TOMMY DOD DIRECT FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms;—

Mechanical Tommy Dod direct from the Chicago Exhibition.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timbler Works:—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 27, 1895.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 7th JANUARY, 1896.

For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ______________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether caused by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000	= "	80,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY,

Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, L

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL ... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,62,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	" 10,46,454	1	6
Deposits	" 92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	" 2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 3,07,525	5	9
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL .... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Indian Congress commences at Poona.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Skidby entered and the steamer Alecto left the dock on Wednesday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Strathord entered the dock on Wednesday.

Enjoying their Christmas.—About twenty sailors and Europeans and about a dozen Goanese were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Esplanade Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly on the public places. Some of them were let off with a warning, and others with light fines.

A Munificent Gift.—The honorary secretary of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Baherkote Improvement Library acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a handsome donation of a 4 per cent. Municipal Bond for Rupees one thousand from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., in memory of his deceased son, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

Government Workhouse.—The Governor of the Government Workhouse, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks the sum of Rs. 10 sent (anonymously) by "A Friend," on the 24th instant, towards the Christmas dinner for the inmates of the Workhouse; also a parcel of "left off" clothes for the use of the inmates from Mr. R. Johnson, of Parel.

Babu Munmohun Ghose.—The well-known Calcutta barrister-at-law, Babu Munmohun Ghose, who arrived from England by the last mail steamer, left with Mrs. Ghose on Monday last for Surat, where he was the guest of Mr. Kallabhai Lallabhai Vakil. On his return to Bombay on Wednesday, he left for Poona to attend the eleventh Indian National Congress.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, East Coast of Africa up to Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

A Christmas Eve Visitor.—Bhugwandin Behari, a watchman, residing in a room on the ground floor of a house in Haines Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m., on Tuesday evening, someone entered his room and stole a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 164.

The Traffic Manager of the Port Trust.—It is probable that, from the 1st April next, Mr. J. P. Baird, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Port Trust, will retire on pension, when it is contemplated to amalgamate the office with that of the Dock Superintendent. The latter officer, it is said, will be called upon, in addition to his own duties, to perform those of the Traffic Manager, with a view to economy, in the expenses.

Police Appointments.—Superintendent Crummy, of the E Division, has been appointed Superintendent of the Reserve Force with a view to assist the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in the disposal of the office work. Superintendent Sweeny, of the B Division, will act in Mr. Crummy's place, while Superintendent Jones, of the Water Police, will be transferred to Mr. Sweeny's place, as Superintendent of B Division.

Obituary—We regret to announce the death of Dowager Lady Bibi Haji Beg, the mother of his Highness Aga Akbar Shah, and the grandmother of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, which sad event took place at her residence in Love Lane, Byculla, on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock. The body of her ladyship, who was seventy-seven years of age, was removed at 10-30 p.m. to Hassanabad, about 2,500 Khojahs accompanying it.

Drowning Fatality.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Christmas Day, at Dharavie Road, on view of the body of Polsom, aged eleven, the daughter of a tanner, residing at that locality. On the previous day the deceased went to wash her father's clothes in a quarry-hole close by, when she went in water beyond her depth and was drowned. The police dragged the hole and recovered the body in a quarter-of-an-hour afterwards, life being then extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Alleged Careless Blasting Operation.—On Tuesday afternoon, while blasting operations were being carried on in a new drain in the Nagpada Cross-lane, a large boulder, weighing about forty-five pounds, flew from the drain into the room on the first storey of a house occupied by Shaik Abdul Bahadur in that locality. Fortunately no one was injured. The accident is attributed to the negligence of the labourers in not placing a sufficient weight over the lattices placed on the excavation before igniting the blasting powder.

The "Rast Goftar" New Year's Present.—One of the prettiest New Year's gifts made by a Native newspaper to its readers is the calendar issued from the Duftar Ashkara Press by the enterprising proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. It is ablaze with gold and colours, skilfully executed with the resources of the establishment, and will prove of welcome help to merchants and business men. A miniature portrait of Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., M.P., given at the top of the calendar, adds to its other embellishments.

Abkari Prosecution.—Nanoo Ladooji, a Hindu, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession eight tolas of opium and a quantity of *balagolees* without a license from the Collector of Customs. Accused, who had been on a pilgrimage, arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where on searching his luggage, by an abkari man, the above contraband goods were found. His Worship fined him Rs. 10 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Insanitary Condition of Camateepura.—The Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the alleged insanitary condition of Camateepura reports that in their opinion a large measure of relief can be afforded to the Camateepura district by the conversion of the existing night-soil depots at Bhangi Moholla and at Haines Road, respectively, into receiving stations at a total cost of Rs. 15,587. The committee have satisfied themselves that, by the adoption of this course, not only will substantial relief be afforded to Camateepura, but the nuisance caused by the existing depots at Bhangi Moholla and Haines Road will also be materially diminished.

Death from Tetanus.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, at Parel, touching the death of a Hindu, named Vishnu Shiva, aged thirty, lately an employe in the Leopold Mill. It appears that, on the 12th instant, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the mill, and deceased while trying to extinguish the flames along with other labourers had his legs accidentally burnt. Vishnu made no complaint to the police, but had himself treated at home and refused to go to the hospital. On the 23rd instant tetanus supervened, and terminated fatally on Wednesday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Goculdass Tejpal High School.—A correspondent writes:—It should be a matter of gratification to the committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities and to the general public too, that this institution, which was the last and the highest established out of the funds of the charities, has now been well established and taken rank with the best High Schools in this Presidency. It is only three years since the school was founded. It has now about 300 boys on its roll, and the quality of the instruction imparted in it may be judged from the fact that out of the 20 boys that were sent up, from a class of 25, to the recent Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, 14 were declared to have passed, showing a percentage of 70, whilst the result was on the whole 31 per cent. only.

Keeping his Christmas.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Santan Fernandez, a Goanese cook, in the employ of Mr. Daniel Haughton, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 5, belonging to his master. On Tuesday evening complainant gave accused Rs. 5 to prepare his Christmas dinner on the next day. The accused took the money and disappeared. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that accused must have been keeping his Christmas too. He had no right to take away his master's money, but as he had hitherto borne a good character his Worship fined him Rs. 5 out of the wages due to him by the complainant, and ordered that amount to be given to his master.

A New Cure for Snake-bite.—Mr. D. A. Taraporewalla writes to the *Jam-e-Jamshed* to disclose a new remedy for snake-bite which, he says, he has tried privately for the last three years. He has been satisfied "ninety-nine per cent." that it is a sure remedy, and he, therefore, comes forward to make it public. It is a root which came into the possession of his elder brother, who lived on his Veligaum estate at a distance of some twenty-one miles from Tarapore, from an old Koli. The latter even showed Mr. Taraporewalla the tree of which the root forms the remedy. It had succeeded in saving life in dozens of cases during the last three years, and pieces of it have been lodged with Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Byculla; Dr. Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee Apoo, Null Bazar; Dr. Ardasir H. Ghaswalla, Grant Road; Dr F. N. Bissee, Byculla; Mr. Shapur N. Bhedwar, Cumballa Hill; Mr. K. M. Balliwalla, Novelty Theatre, &c., for further experiments. Directions are also given, for the use of the root.

Assault on a Steamer's Captain.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, George William Bray and William Herbert, firemen on board the steam-ship Hindustan, now lying in the Prince's Dock, were placed, the former being charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Captain Hazard of the same steamer, and the latter with insulting him. The captain, in his evidence, stated that he gave Rs. 5 to each of the prisoners on Tuesday last. Next day, while the captain was taking his dinner, they came back and asked for some more money, which the captain refused to give, and told them to go away. They persisted in their demand, but with no avail. Herbert then abused the captain, and Bray gave him a black-eye with a blow with his fist. A struggle ensued, when the chief officer and the steward came up and secured the prisoners. The chief officer having corroborated the captain's statement, the magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to fifteen days' like punishment.

Christmas Dinners.—This annual dinner to the inmates of the Government Workhouse was this year under the management of Mr. C. N. Hall, who is acting for Captain W. P. Walsh, Superintendent of her Majesty's Byculla Prison. Mr. Hall had not left a stone unturned to make the treat as enjoyable as possible. Amongst those who contributed towards the entertainment were Messrs. Phillips and Company, who had sent a quantity of tobacco, while Messrs. Pipson and Company had presented eight dozen bottles of beer. Mr. Hall, in giving a toast, humorously observed that he hoped that those who had been partaking of the dinner there would be conspicious by their absence on the next Christmas Day.—The treat to the occupants of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at Apollo Bunder came off at 2 p. m. on Christmas Day under the supervision of Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent, and the Managing Committee. The Home was decorated with festoons and evergreens. A splendid dinner was provided to which three officers and about seventeen seamen did ample justice.—The arrangements regarding the dinner at the Strangers' Home were made under the supervision of the Rev. C. Mayhew, the honorary secretary, and Mr. Chislett, the Superintendent, through whose exertions the inmates spent an enjoyable day.

Hanging Fatality.—About 6 o'clock on the morning of Christmas Day, one Nursaya Bhomya, a groom in the service of Mr. Fairclough, was passing on horseback the drinking fountain at the Worlee end of the Hornby Vellard, when he saw a Hindu hanging by the neck from a rope tied round an iron beam of the fountain. Information was immediately conveyed to Inspector Moore, who proceeded to the scene, and on making an inquiry ascertained that the hanging man, who was then dead, was a *males*, by name Babaji Pootlaji, aged about fifty. He was in the service of the Bombay Municipality, and his work was to water trees on the Hornby Vellard. He was involved in debts, and one of his creditors had called on him on the previous day for payment, when deceased had asked him to come on the next day and promised to pay him his dues then. After the departure of the creditor, Babaji appeared to be dejected. He, however, took his meal in the evening along with his son and then told the latter to go to sleep. About fifteen months ago deceased attempted to destroy himself in a similar manner, but the landlord appeared in time and cut him down. He was then placed before the magistrate on a charge of attempting to commit suicide and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. From the position of the body it appeared that the deceased must have jumped off the stone parapet after adjusting the rope round his neck, otherwise self-destruction would have been impossible as his feet were on the ground, the beam being only nine feet above the ground. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at 10 o'clock on view of the body of the deceased on the spot, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

In June last, the Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee addressed a letter to the Corporation, which was forwarded by that body to Government as to the question whether the committee should pay grants to aided primary schools according to the rates mentioned in the Grant-in-aid Code in force or in accordance with old rates; and whether the English classes in certain Municipal primary schools should be continued or abolished. The following Government resolution on the subject has now been forwarded to the Corporation:—

With regard to the first point, the Joint Schools Committee expresses a fear that the new rates are too liberal. It should be pointed out to the committee that under the rule limiting the grant one-half of the local assets and one-third of the expenditure a better staff and equipment have to be shown before the new rates come into real effect. The Governor in Council hopes that the Joint Schools Committee will in time find it possible to apply the new rates. As to the second point, the Corporation should be informed that Government will not object to the English classes, provided that—(1) there are no regular Anglo-Vernacular schools available; (2) no harm results to the Vernacular, i.e., the Vernacular classes are not over-crowded and Vernacular teachers are not taken off from their proper work; and (3) there is no charge to Government for the English classes.

The Corporation should also be informed that the expenditure on teaching English and the fees received in English classes will not be taken into account when the Government grant is next revised, and that the English classes should not be allowed to compete with regular English schools under private management.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM MUSTARD.

First report on the Mustard Crop in Assam.—The season is unfavourable owing to want of rain; sowings are more extensive than last year, but about the average of the preceding five years. Prospects are not promising.

BERAR LINSEED.

The Linseed Crop in Berar.—The first report of the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1895-96 is as follow:—The area under linseed shows an increase of about 75,000 acres, or 22 per cent over last year's figures. The rainfall being scanty towards the end of the monsoon, cultivators sowed linseed in preference to wheat. The crop is in fair condition, but will suffer from want of moisture in the soil. At present a ten-anna crop is expected, but conditions would be improved by a fall of rain before the end of the year.

BERAR WHEAT.

The Wheat Crop in Berar.—The first Report of the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1895-96 is as follows:— The area under wheat will probably be 100,000 acres, or 14 per cent below the figures of last year. Insufficient rain at sowing time and the early cessation of the monsoon are the causes of the decrease. The crop is not in a good condition, there being great lack of moisture in the soil. The present estimated outturn is nine annas, but conditions might be improved by rain within the next fortnight; failing this the above estimate will hardly be reached.

The announcement, writes the *Pioneer*, regarding the abandonment of the Metford system of rifling will have been welcomed in every barrack in India, for the British soldier has already discovered by painful experience what an expensive luxury he has obtained in the magazine rifle. One regiment which returned from the Chitral campaign was found to have some 20 per cent. of its Lee-Metfords in an unserviceable condition owing to the state of the barrels, and in other corps which saw service this year a similar state of things doubtless exists. The cost of replacing the barrels, will fall within the grant for the war, but the there are scores of other corps which are being mulcted for damages all over the country. The charges to the private soldier have, however, become so heavy that the military authorities do not seem anxious to have condemned each and every rifle which shows signs of wear in the barrel. Some discretion is being wisely given to master-armourers, and only the arms in very bad order are "cast." This may tide over the trouble for for a time, but now that cordite ammunition alone is to be used in the Musketry Course the Lee-Metford will rapidly show erosion in its rifling. Nor do we see how this ruinously rapid deterioration, which the *Pioneer* long ago first called attention to, is to be avoided until a new lubricant has been discovered which will check the destructive effect of the deposit left behind by the cordite cartridge. The new barrel can only be gradually substituted for the present one, but we trust that its manufacture will be proceeded with at the highest rate of production. This will be the truest economy in the end; a blunder was made in adopting the Metford barrel, and it should be repaired as quickly as possible.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Now that they have had a panic on the New York market with some prominent failures, it is not likely that the American people are blessing President Cleveland. Jonathan with his tail up was doubtless a very effective picture for the moment, but when an institution of the importance of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a paper of the standing of the *New York Herald*, condemn the action of the President, it becomes more apparent to us here that the whole affair has been only a "plank" to some ulterior object of the Democratic party. Whether or not Mr. Cleveland and his advisers already see the mistake they have made is not clear, but it looks as if he were now trying to divert public attention from insignificant *casus belli*, by a fresh message to Congress on a totally different subject, namely the gold drain and the importance of steps for the protection of the reserve in the Treasury.

Locally it is not possible to trace any effect that the markets here have sustained through the news of Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine. People were rather staggered for the moment at the first telegram, if they were not even amused at the spread-eagle attitude. Up to Tuesday evening things were going beautifully, consols having risen to 107 5-8, but the drop since to 106¼ shows that the Stock Exchange received the matter more seriously than we did here. It remains to be seen in the coming week whether prices in this country are to be affected in any way. The sterling quotation for rupee paper was lowered when consols first weakened, but it has since improved somewhat. One peculiarity of the week has been the steady rise in silver both in London and New York, so that the panic in the latter centre must have been confined to the forced realisation of securities rather than of commodities. That the much abused metal should be able to hold up its head in the general confusion is a matter of congratulation to us in India. Some private telegrams dated Thursday said that France was buying on account of the French Mints, but purchases in that direction would of course stop at any moment. London messages received this morning, quoting a further advance, reported that it was a demand for India.

Calcutta is already very much given over to holiday making, and there has not been a soul visible this afternoon; there was a great stampede at 2 o'clock to get away to the races. The banks will be open on Monday and then they close, reopening on Friday, but business practically finishes to-day till after Christmas. Monday is likely to be a *dies non*, as there is a dog and horse show, and of course the gilded youth of Calcutta is nothing if not horsey and doggy.

It speaks well for the sobriety of company promoters, after the bitter experiences of 1890, that, notwithstanding such news as has leaked out lately concerning Chota Nagpore and Government discoveries in that quarter, there is not a semblance of a movement in the share market for again trying the public with a prospectus of a gold company. People are not however asleep, for within the fortnight there have been a few migrations to the district both of specialists and amateurs. It is not likely that anything foolish will be attempted, but it will help very much to prevent evil doing, if the Geological Department is authorised by Government to make public with as little delay as possible the result of the crushings that are to be taken in hand.

Periodically the vagaries of the Custom House afford mirth, though to the people who are the immediate sufferers it must be far from amusing. It was not long ago that they discovered that a rudder was no part of a ship. They have now beaten that. A passenger's luggage is no part of his belongings, if he happens not to come the whole way with it: for instance, a man is bound to Calcutta and comes *via* Bombay, travelling light, and sending his heavy luggage by the direct steamer. On claiming his portmanteaus here he can only get them on paying duty on the lot, the argument being that he is an importer and not a passenger. He is supposed to have exhausted all the merits of a passenger over the solitary Gladstone bag and bundle of rugs with which he landed at the Apollo Bunder!

In the money market there is no change worth noting, either in the position of affairs generally or in rates for accommodation that are ruling. The proportion of cash to liabilities in the bank return is ·51, the same as last week, and is a percentage that in this country can be taken to indicate comfort without affluence. The closing fortnight of the year is often a season of feeling around for ready money, with a view to squaring up of accounts within the year, but on this occasion there is a singular absence of such demand; it may show itself after the holidays, though this is hardly likely. Nominally the prices of money to-day are the same as last week, with perhaps the least bit more of inquiry among capitalists as to safe openings for the temporary employment of idle funds. On the other hand, there is no anxiety to lock up in lengthy engagements, so the idea apparently prevails that better prices will be had by waiting for the new year. At the moment the indigo sales are creating a largish turnover, but the money for this commodity does not drift away as in the case of the more essentially native crops; the money remains with the banks for some time before it melts away, and by this means, although the Clearing House returns are heavy, the proceeds of indigo form but an unimportant part of the money that finds its way out of Calcutta. Quotations this afternoon are 5 per cent for short discounts and 5½ to 6 for long; bullion and Government paper loans are 4 to 4½. Money at two days' notice of withdrawal is being exceptionally offered to the banks at 2 per cent under bank rate, but is not wanted even at that low figure.

In the jute market there was a general flatness in the earlier days of the week, with little encouragement in home prices, nevertheless loose jute remained practically unchanged and baled at Rs. 29 locally. The necessities of freight engagements led to some business, but within the last day or two there has been more desire to work afresh under slightly better advices from the other end, and baled was yesterday quoted 29¼ for firsts while to-day 29½ is talked of. There is still a great lot of the stuff in the country, but balers are shy of contracting even at to-day's advance and business is therefore on a somewhat cramped scale. The London quotation received this morning is £10-17-6, which is an advance of half a crown a ton from the lowest point of the week.

The freight market is quiet, and for London, there is little to report, and that only for December shipment. For January there is no demand whatever at the moment, and the outlook is certainly not cheering. For Dundee nothing is doing in the interim. For Hamburg the S. S. *St Ronald* engaged a full cargo of jute at 20s. and the liners have taken a little at 21s. 3d. For Adriatic ports the S S *Dalmatia* has berthed at 20s. *Via* Cape there is a little more doing, ships having taken the rates offered; for Dundee the *Trade Winds* and *Falls of Ettrick* booked full cargoes at 20s., the *Saratoga* part cargo for New York at dol. 4, and the *Ensemora* 1,000 tons, for Hamburg at 21s. 3d. Disengaged tonnage in port, 21,000 tons.

REGISTRATION OF AIR BY WATER METERS.

At a recent meeting of the Corporation the acting Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that the existing water meters register the passage of air through them, and, if so, what measures are adopted to arrive at a correct measurement of the water passed through the meter.

Mr. Snow has now forwarded a report from Mr. Tomlinson, Water Engineer, on which he states: The inferential meters in use will register the air under pressure passing through them. Registration of air rarely occurs in practice, because the water mains in the streets are usually kept full of water, and as the meters are also on the ground level usually, they are always filled with water, even when the upper floors are not receiving a supply due to want of pressure. The registration of the passage of air may either be in favour of the Municipality—that is, when air is being forced out of the main through the meter into the private service pipes—or it may be in favour of the consumer, when the water is being drawn off from the main and air is finding its way through private pipes and backwards through the meters into the Municipal main. In Bombay I believe the admitted possibility of air registration should not be regarded as an objection of any weight against the employment of meters, because the mains are so rarely emptied. Consumers usually draw our attention to the registration when it is, as they think, excessive. The last occasion on which I have been asked to inquire into a supposed case of registration of air—and the only one this year in which it has appeared to me that air had affected the registration—was one in which the air had caused the registration to be in favour of the consumer. The intermittent supply in this case was only temporary (during the renewing of filter No. 1 at Malabar Hill Reservoir) and was displaced by a constant supply again when filter No. 1 was put into work. Each complaint of erroneous registration is dealth with by myself, and my endeavour is first to collate all the facts and then to decide in accordance therewith and either recommend the Commissioner to reduce the charge or inform the parties that I think no reduction is called for.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Mank's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12 of MADON, SONS and Co.

PROPOSED AERATION OF TULSI LAKE.

In a report on the subject of aerating the Tulsi lake, Mr. Snow, the acting Municipal Commissioner, says:—

The resolution of the Corporation is drafted in a somewhat abbreviated and obscure form, and it would be mere waste of time to discuss the possibility of aerating the Tulsi lake without touching at all events incidentally on the objects to be attained thereby or the improbability of attaining those objects. On this latter head the resolution is silent, but was doubtless meant to include it. The aeration of Tulsi lake is no doubt practicable, provided the Corporation sanctioned the large expenditure necessary to provide and work the accompanying plan. There appear to be only two cases in which the whole of the water in a reservoir has been aerated by compressed air; both these are in America. The one is at Hoboken, where the water in a service reservoir holding about fourteen millions of gallons when full is so aerated at the time the water is "drawn down" by warm weather consumption. "An air pipe with rose jets was carried round the sides of the reservoir near the bottom which now presents during warm weather the appearance of a boiling spring." This aeration, I believe, take place after the water is filtered through mechanical filters. The second case is at Brockton, Massachusetts, where "an air compressor forces about 160,000 cubic feet of air per day through ½ in. and ⅜in. brass pipes in the bottom of the one million gallons high service tank." In this case also, I believe, the water has been previously filtered, but there is no precise informantion. The Tulsi lake has an area of a 331 acres, a maximum depth of about 56 feet, and capacity of 2,300 millions of gallons. The problem presented is, therefore, very different to those above referred to. The air might be conveyed into pipes laid along the bottom of the reservoir at suitable intervals. I say this could be done, though it is unnecessary for me to discuss the immense difficulties of working water or air mains at a depth of 60 feet below the surface. The intervals for liberating the air and air jets could be placed at a distance of 50 feet. The whole lake would thus require about 300,000 cubic feet of distributing pipes. Taking the average size at 4in. the pipes delivered in Bombay would come to about Rs. 2,50,000 and the cost of conveying them to the lake at Rs. 12 per ton on 2,500 tons would be Rs. 30,000; with contingencies at 10 per cent., the aggregate would be Rs. 3,08,000. To lay these at the bottom of the lake it would have to be emptied for eight months, and I estimate the cost of laying the pipes with contingencies at Rs. 1,23,750. The grand total would, therefore, come to Rs. 4,31,750. I will not go into the further details of the scheme here but would merely point out that if, as in all probability would occur, the bottom of the lake presented further obstacles and had to be treated in many parts this vast expenditure would be indefinitely increased. . . . My own opinion is that efficient filtration through sand will do more towards rendering the Tulsi water potable and acceptable to its consumers at all times of the year than any other method that can be adopted.

POLO IN THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab Polo Tournament opened at Mian Mir on Monday. The first ties were played between the Royal Artillery team from Muridki and the Patiala 2nd team, and the Somerset Light Infantry and the Umballa Station. The drawings resulted unluckily in two teams of the 11th Hussars from Sialkote being drawn together for the first round. It is also perhaps to be regretted that the 18th Hussars and the Patiala Club 1st team have been drawn together, as one of the two strongest teams must disappear in the first round. A departure has been made this year in the utilization for some of the ties of the Lahore Polo Club ground, and the arrangement will commend itself to a large proportion of spectators as well as players. A parade of the ponies to be played in the tournament took place yesterday afternoon at the Somerset Light Infantry mess at Mian Mir. Nearly 200 ponies were shown.

In the first round the Patiala 2nd team, after a good game, beat the Royal Artillery by 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries. The match between Umballa and the Somerset team ended in an easy win for the former. The second round drawings are 19th Bengal Lancers *versus* the king's Royal Rifles, the 11th Hussars 1st team *versus* the 11th Hussars 2nd team, Patiala 1st team *versus* 18th Hussars; Patiala 2nd team *versus* the Umballa Station.

The Panjab Frontier Force Polo Tournament promises this year to fill well. There are already six entries and more are expected. The Guides are entering two teams, and the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry each a team. The tournament will be held towards the middle of March and probably at Mardan.

GOA DESPOTIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letters, which have appeared in your paper over the signature of "A Portuguese" seem to have been written by an inveterate intriguer, or a mad man, for no man in his sober senses would have urged the "Vigilance Committee" of the Portuguese community here to protest against the despotism, atrocities, and heinous crimes committed by the Governor-General of Goa, in which he himself does not believe, and the existence of which he does not admit. He writes another letter stating that the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the community, which were forwarded by the "Vigilance Committee" to the authorities in Lisbon, were consigned to the waste paper basket by the Minister, and that the Consul-General here declined to forward the document, for reasons of your correspondent's inventions. I can assure him, that if he enquires of the Consul-General he will find, to his great disappointment, that the document was forwarded by the Consul-General, and that the King has graciously acknowleged it.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 24. GOESE.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are rather steep. Winds are blowing from the north-east and south-east at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negaptam and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bangalore, 14 at Sholapur, and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the normal at Karachi and Bhuj, and the minimum in large defect in Central India and at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Ratnagiri and Karwar, and the lowest 40° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is settled over the whole country, but fresh to strong winds with rain are probably blowing to the southwestwards of Mangalore, in the Arabian Sea, and to the south-eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly in the South Carnatic, but has increased elsewhere, the rise being brisk in Oudh, Bihar, Assam, and Upper Burma. The readings are highest in central stations and lowest in the south of the Bay, and the pressure exceeds the normal average except in Ceylon and Tenasserim. Calms and light north-westerly winds prevail over Upper India, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly elsewhere. The force is very strong in Lower Burma and fresh in some west coast stations. The temperature has generally risen in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and changed irregularly in other provinces. The mean temperature is low for the season except in North-West India. A few drops of rain have fallen in Tavoy, but no other rainfall and no snow are reported in the hill stations.

The proposals regarding the future of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association will, it is understood, shortly be considered at Army Headquarters. The views of the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Punjab and Bengal Commands, will of course carry great weight. On the whole the probabilities seem to point to Meerut retaining its position as the one central gathering place for Upper India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

THIRD DAY—4TH JANUARY 1896.
FIRST ENTRIES—CLOSED 24TH DECEMBER, 1895.

FIRST RACE—"The Midget Stakes.

Mr Mohamed Jassim's b a p Rakan 13-3
Mr Abdool Moshen Abdool Aziz's c a p Soobah 13-2 (4 years)
Mr Jassim Amani's c a p Busrah
Mr Abdoola Hamdan's c a p Zoolfi
Mr Ahmed M Mushari's g a p Bahar
Mr Sulleiman Rummah's b a p Rummah
Mr Sylvester's b a p Nanital
Mr Jowad Bin Monamed's b a p Peacemake
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister
Capt Ross' c a p Baronet
Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's g a p Fansi
Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's b a p Joober
Mr A Foulkes' b a p Idle Boots
Mr S A W' g a p Secretary
Mr Suleiman Dakhil's g a p Nussib
Mr Jassim Dakhil's g a p Mohamedan Flag
Mr B's g a p Pasha
Mr B's c a p Sprite

SECOND RACE.—"The Colonials."

Mr Burder s b w geld Imperial
Miss Wilson's b aus geld Legacy
Mr Littleton's b aus geld Napoleon
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly

THIRD RACE.—"The Desert Stakes.

Mr S M Allarakhia's g a g Sinjar
Mr Ebrahim Amer's g a h Rear Admiral
Mr Ali Bin Amer's g a g Hakim
Mr Ali Bin Talib's c a g Kawakib
Mr Abdool Sukoor Haji A Latiff's c a h Silvermane
Mr H Seton's b a h Rex
Mr S A W's g a g Antonio
Mr S A W's b a h Manager
Mr Shaik Essan Kalliffa's c a h Wafadar

FOURTH RACE.—Galloway Cup.

Mr Townsend's b a g Sunam 13-3
Col Radcliff's b a g Greymiss
Aga Mirza Ahmed's c a p Successor
Aga Junghi Shah's b a g Grain
Mr J B's c a g Mettalic
Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pebble
Mr Lyndon's b a g Talafat
Capt Henderson's c a g Saracen

FIFTH RACE—"Lilliputs;"

Aga Mirza Ahmed's c a p Successor
Mr Beatty's g nsb m Aline
Mr Cowasji Burjorji's c a p Japan
Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pebble
Capt R St C Lecky's b a geld Crystal
Mr Protherio Smith's b a p Quies

The Second Entries close on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1895.

PALLONJI NUSSERWANJI,
Assistant Secretary, W I T C.

Bombay, 25th December, 1895.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

FEBRUARY 11TH, 13TH, AND 15TH, 1896.
FIRST ENTRIES.

THE BREEDERS STAKES.

H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's d cb m Monte Carlo, 4 yrs
" " " b cb m Taticoram, 3 yrs
" " " b cb m Sweet, 3 yrs
" " " ch cb m Periwinkle, 3 yrs
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's d cb m Mani, 4 yrs

THE AGENCY CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's b a h Prism
The Thakor of Virpur's b a gal Hector
" " bl a gal Shamratan
Mr Stack's b a g Miner
Mr E Procter Sim's br a g Ali Musjid
Captain Firman's bl cb g Kestrel

THE JAMNAGAR GRAND-NATIONAL.

Mr W White's b aus g Moses
" " br aus g Moa
Mr Stack's br aus g Hereward
Mr Littleton's b e g Horneywink
" " br aus g Napoleon
Mr Burder's ch aus g Thought

THE KATHIAWAR HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.

Mr McCausland's g al Rip
Mr E Procter Sim's g a gal Abu Malek
Mr Carbutt's ch cb gal Rufus
Mr Littleton's g a gal Saood
Jhala Shri Dadbha Muluji's g cb gal Koomar

THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.

The Thakor of Virpur's b cb h Warrior
K S Madarsinghji of Saela's ch cb m Lucky
H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b cb g Faust
" " d cb m Monte Carlo
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's d cb m Mani
Mr C Waddington's b cb m Czarina
Captain Firman's bl cb g Kestrel

THE KUMAR SAHEB OF PALITANA'S CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's bl cb m Satanella
Mr Lambert's ch cb gal Kingcob
Mr McCausland's g cb m Lakhi

THE DHROL CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's bl cb m Satanella
Captain J S Ashby's ch cb m Ranee
Mr Lambert's ch cb gal Kingcob
Mr McCausland's g cb m Lakhi

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr E Procter Sim's br a g Ali Musjid
H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b cb g Faust
" " " d cb m Monte Carlo

THE WADHWAN CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadwan's b a h Prism
Mr W White's br aus g Moa
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's ch aus g Noble
Mr Stack's b aus g Hereward
Mr Littleton's b e g Hornywink
" " br aus g Napoleon
Mr Burder's ch aus g Thought

THE KOTDA CUP.

The Thakor of Virpur's bl a gal Shamratan
K S Madarsinhji of Saelas b cb m Princess
Jahlla Shri Dadubha Muluji's g cb gal Koomar

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Mr W White's br aus g Moa
Mr E Procter Sim's Br A G Ali Musjid
The Thakor of Virpur's b a gal Hector

THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.

The Thakor of Virpur's b cb h Warrior
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's br cb h Monk
K S Varubha of Gavridad's g cb m Falmal
K S Madarsinghji of Saela's ch cb m Lucky
H H The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b cb g Faust
" " c cb m Monte Carlo
Mr C Waddington's b cb m Czarina
Captain Firman's bl cb g Kestrel

THE DIWAN'S PURSE.

The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's d cb m Mani
K S Madarsinghji of Saela's b cb m Princess
H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b cb g Faust
" " " d cb m Monte Carlo
Mr C Waddington's b cb m Czarina
Jhalla Shri Dabubha Muluji's g cb gal Koomar

THE WHITTLE CUP.

Captain J S Ashby's ch cb m Ranee
K S Ramsingbji's b cb m Baj
Mr Lambert's ch cb gal Kingcob
Mr McCausland's r a gal Rip
Mr Littleton's g a gal Saood
K S Narsinghsingnji's br a gal Bird Catcher

THE JUNAGADH CUP.

Mr W White's br aus g Moa
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's ch aus g Noble
Mr Littleton's b e g Hornywink
" " br aus g Napoleon

THE RAILWAY PLATE.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's ch a h Dragoon
" " " b a h Newmarket
Mr E Procter Sim's g a gal Abu Malik
Mr Littleton's g a gal Saood

THE PONY CHALLENGE CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's bl cb m Satanella
Captain J S Ashby's ch cb m Ranee
Mr Lambert's ch cb gal Kingcob
Mr McCausland's g cb m Lakhi
The Thakor of Virpur's b a gal Hunter

THE CUTCH CUP.

The Thakor Saheb of Virpur's b cb h Warrior
K S Madarsinghji of Saela's ch cb m Lucky
H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b cb g Faust
" " d cb m Monte Carlo
Mr C Waddington's b cb m Czarina
The Thakor of Kotda-Sangani's d cb m Mani
Captain Firman's bl cb g Kestrel

Second Entries close 15th January 1896.

C W WADDINGTON,
Hony Secy, Kathiawar Races.

Rajkote, 17th December, 1895.

UNDELIVERED LETTRES.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office:—

Alexander, A H
Abdul Gani
Ahmad Morali
Andrade, Thos Hyde
Abdul Sator
Burke, J M
Body Cote, J Gr
Bulgun, Ry Ld
Burlay, D A
Bercovee, Rosa
Brice, A C
Burke, M Miss
Bremo, G Jean
Bremo, A A
Bronowar, D
Boyd, Katee
Barlensky, A
Ballantine, A D B
Bayley, Reyould
Cadell, K J, Miss
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Covutha Anna, Miss
Cooke, E J
Claxton, H
Cables, A W
Cards, F
Desveaux, B
DeSouza, P X
Duke, A L
DeSouza, E
Dort, J M, Dr
Dalwood, H
DeSouza, M
Elliot, N F
De'l Estang, A
Fenton, N M
Fernandes, S F
Forbes, M
Graham, J H
Gentuar John, F, Dr
Garthwaite, L
Ghose, K P
Gort, A Th
Graham, H A
Granway, A
Grandvi, Italia
Gath, Sydney
Hinks, E J, Mrs
Hill, John G
Harrold, W
Hopwood, Miss
Hodson, P E
Hotkret, Chas W
Hodson, T C
Hadand, Percy
Hulchins, Mr
Hajarth, Mrs
Hill, M
Hudson
Ismay, W
Innes, Ker A
Innes, J
Jennings, W H
Jeung, Le Sgt
Jones, R A, Revd
Jameson, M
Jogandra Nath Condui
Kerrifair, J H Gr
Klayman, L
Kapadia, B R
Kolpepy, U
Keith, Col J
Koufman, U
Koffer, H
Lawson, H, Mrs
Leir, Olgu
Lana, E C, Mrs
Leslie, George, Lt-Gl
Leslercq, Jules
McKenzie, A Mrs
Macdonald, R H
Malachouske, Voll
Martin, R R
Mansfield, R D
O'Neill, O R
Paul, T W
Proctor, Mrs
Purvis, J E
Parab, A, Mrs
Robertson, J F
Raynold, Miss
Rowell, S
RequebougMadam
Rogers, A S
Rogers, Miss
Sardan, Sha
Scott, Dr
Schmidt, E
Scott, Major, C I E
Snieth, Caley S
Sharidan, J F
Satta, Constantin
Stefaurkin, Sofia
Swreman, J D
Smith, A
Towan, J
Thorn, R Lce.Sergt
Tryon, R, Mrs
Toernischencova, H Maria
Terry, T Mrs
Taylor, A J
Thomas, Pte
Troutbeck, Miss
Thompson, Miss
Vagnar, I
William, S E, Stuart
William, Mr
Waston, Mrs
Walff, P H
Wilcox, W
Walker, D P

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Mank's Codlactone. Increased weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Benares, 1,927 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathard, 2,599 tons, Captain P J Greggans, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachee (22nd December) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham & Co.

The steamer Scottish Hero, 1,386 tons, Captain W Singer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (21st November), with a cargo of 2,930 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The steamer Strathgyle, 3,284 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Batoum, (1st December) with a cargo of 185,906 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Jeddah (9th December) via Aden and Goa, brought a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The steamer Madeline, 1,862 tons, Captain K Medden, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Blyth (22nd November) with a cargo of 1,724 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes.

The B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—M A J Mautalom, Mr C A Paters, one gentleman and 75 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F J Crews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (13th December) with a general cargo, 82 cases opium, 40 horses, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Knox, Capt Chapman, Mr Barber, Mr Lucas, nine native gentlemen, and 95 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain J F Jephson, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr J C Bain, Major Tyler, Mrs Tyler and infant, Col and Mrs Booth Hilberg, Miss Bryne, two Misses Wiseman, Mr E R Williams, Mr A Wardrop, Mr E Gonveratne, Mr. T N Suntook, Miss Botelho, Miss Wauchope, and Comd Booth Tucker. For Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Oliver. For Singapore—Mr J S Mendonza and Mr M M Fernandez. For Yokohama—Lieut W S T Abbey, For Melbourne—Mr W W Wollam, and Lance Sargeant Davies. For Sydney—Pte W E Davis and Mr A C Wingrove.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Strathard (s)	Greggans......	Karachee, Dec 22
25	Madeline (s)	Medden	Blyth, Nov 22
	Strathgyle (s)........	Jones;	Batoum, Dec 1
26	Scottish Hero (s) ...	Singer	Blyth, Nov 21
	Madura (s)	Crews	Busreh, Dec 13

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Alecto (s)	Marshall.....	Hull via Karachee
	Pekin (s)	Jephson	China, &c
	Java (s)...............	Kendall	Persian Gulf

Th steamer Benares, Captain Schoufeldt, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Obra for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Pachumba for Karachee, &c.
" Strathord for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 26.

For Liverpool.

Caspean s—22 bales wool K Shurriff and Co; 63 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee
Skedly s—49 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Peninsular—29 bales skins, W A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins, M Cassombhoy and Co; 13 cwts peacock-feathers, J M Rahimtoola: 36 cwts peacock feathers, N Sacoorbhoy: 59 cwts aloes, M M Joomabhoy; 22 cwts gum, S Runchordas.
Oriental s—2000 cwts bonemeal, R Kadirbhoy.

For Havre.

Skidby s—900 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.
Basuto s—22 cases condiments, M Punjiajee and Sons; 103 cwts olibamum, T Jamnadas; 4 bales hides, A C Mahomed; 14 bales hides and skins, Forbes Forbes and Co; 46 cwts gum, S P Damjee
Jupiter s—39 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

For Antwerp.

Jupiter s—148 bales cotton Gaddam Bythell and Co; 1395 bales cotton, 2000 cwts wheat, 4000 cwts castorseed, 20,089 cwts rapeseed, and 4018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Luckmidasj
Arthur Head s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 167 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 100 cwts bonemeal, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co
Basuto s—100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co
Strathord s—167 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee: 4000 cwts rapeseed, A Losasso and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4000 cwts taelseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 tons old iron, C Boggiano

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—1607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

For Naples.

D Balduino s—3000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

For Trieste.

Clan Macrae s—1000 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp
Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

For Hongkong.

Pekin s—100 bales twist, and 1 box real pearls, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 4 bales blankets, Sassoon J David and Co; 7 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 4 Chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo
Hiroshima Maru s—500 bales twist J A Wadia; 19 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 50 bales twist, J Huribux; 50 cwts olibanum, and 11 cwts bysabole, O H Abdeola.
Hydaspes s—500 cwts onions, The onion Co; 450 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co,

For Shanghai.

Pekin s—8 bales blankets, 1 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 70 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, S Budrinarain; 19 chests opium, E Noordin; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 13 chests opium, Cursetji Bomonice and Co; 56 chests opium N J Abrahaim; 21 chests opium F M Chinoy; 11 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co,
Hydaspes s—361 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Hiroshima Maru s—900 bales cotton, J Huribux; 600 bales cotron, P Motilal

For Calcutta.

Henzada s—117 bales cotton, R Luchmondas,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 25.

Maunsell, Surgn-Col, Bengal, A M S, en route to Malta, from Naini Tal.
Broome, Capt Bo, 9th Infy, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Kellie, Capt, Ms 2nd M I, on leave.

December 26.

McDonald, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—December 24.

Lambert, 2nd Lt, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on transfer, to Lucknow.
Turner, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Colombo.

December 26.

Beckwith, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Hampshire Regt, to join, to Barrielly.
Forbes, Capt, Bengal, Hampshire Regt, to join, to Barrielly.
Kerin Surgeon-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Swinton, Major, Singapore, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Hissey, 2nd Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Tuesday, December 24.

Gymnasia—Lieut P C R Barclay, 20th Bo Infy, who has completed his special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, is directed to rejoin his Regiment at Rattam.

Honor and Salutes—H E the Lieut Genl Comd the Forces Bombay will arrive and at Poona on Monday, the 6th proximo by the train arriving at Poona station at 5-52 P M and leave Poona on Tuesday, the 7th proximo, by the train leaving Poona station at 6-30 P M.

Movements—The following Troops are allotted for embarkation to England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara leaving Bombay on 11th January 1896.

Kirkee—Col 4—1st March 1895—1 man. Col 4—30th September 1895—2 men.

Poona—1st Bn Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Col 4—30th Sept 1895—20 men. 2nd Bn York L I—Col 4—30th Sept 1895 6 men. Ahmednagar, Satara and Kirkee.—2nd Bn Middlesex Regt Col 4—30th Sept 1895 and previous dates—14 men.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col Jones, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Tuesday, December 24.

Leave—The Station Leave granted to 2nd Lieut K L P Macaulay, N L Regt, on Station Order No 787 of 20th inst is cancelled at his own request.

Dress—In continuation of S O 749 of 5th inst.

I The Dress for walking out will be serge until further orders.

Command—From the 23rd to 30th inst the command of the station devolve upon Lieut Col Jones, 2nd Bo Lancers, during the absence of the Major General on leave.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay al pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicien Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Light Refreshments, Afternoon Teas, &c., are supplied by PEARSE and Co., the Public Caterers in Bombay for the last 20 years. Our only address, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received, a Consignment of beautiful Majolica and Fayence Salvers, Nickel or Copper Mounted, square, round or oblong, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Attention of the Public is solicited to our large stock of Curios suitable for Home Presentation. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

SELLING OFF.—Toys and Dolls, at 2 annas discount to Clear Stock. Fish Pond Open till 1st January, Fancy Presents, full Value Rs, 1 per dozen.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1-4, 1-4, 1-2 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a CARDER and SPINNER, for an up-country Mill, Salary up to Rs. 500. Apply to "A ", care of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—WANTED, at once, good RETOUCHER, one who can operate preferred. Apply stating terms to R. HOTE, Bareilly, N. W. P.

WANTED, a CASHIER with Railway experience, Pay Rs. 75, must deposit Rs. 2,000. Apply with copies of certificates stating when services available, to the Executive Engineer, 3rd and 4th Divisions, Assam-Bengal Ry., Comilla, East Bengal.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FOR SALE.—The property of J. M. RYRIE, Esq., who is leaving Bombay. B. W. G. "Professor" 7 years, 15.3, Trained Charger, fast, good fencer and broken to harness price Rs. 1,000. B. W. G. "Oddfellow" 6 years 15.2 thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, price Rs. 650. To be seen by appointment. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—The grand HAIR CUTTING SALOON, at the corner of Forbes and Medows Streets. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, 9, Medows Street.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW, WANTED on Malabar or Cumballa Hills or Fort Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN: PINTO'S HOTEL. This well-known and Comfortable Hotel is now open to European Visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is most centrally situated at the coolest part of the Hill. Nearest European Hotel to the Golf Links. Terms moderate.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Rooms Cool and Comfortable, Manager most obliging."—C. A. L., Royal Indian Marine.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' 6" by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings Now Ready for delivery. £185 each, including Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

'XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Makes and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2¾, good jumper, ridden by a Lady, smart trapper; also DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzio, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1896, from 4-30 to 6 p. m. (instead of 4th January as previously notified.)

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 24th December, 1895.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street, Residence, Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

AT the usual weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London on Tuesday (for Wednesday) the 50 lakhs offered were taken between the three Presidencies, say, Calcutta 28¼ lakhs, Bombay 17¼ lakhs, and Madras 4½ lakhs, the price obtained—1s. 1 29-32d.—being the same as that of the previous Wednesday's regular allotments, but 1-32d. less than was obtained for the small amount placed thereafter. An extra allotment was made on Tuesday of a lakh of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 1 31-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅞d.

The English and French Funds both advanced on Tuesday, Consols ⅛ per cent., to 106⅝; and Rentes ¼ per cent., to 100¼, Paris Exchange on London having been a shade lower at fcs. 25·23¼, Indian Sterling loan in London was unchanged at 116¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8 per cent., to 1 1/8 per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 1¼ per cent. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower at £60. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 7-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 66⅞ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅜ cents higher, at 4·90 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday for the United Kingdom was 2,030,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36d. per 416 lbs., sellers' shipment this and/or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales; Imports 52,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged, as were also rates for Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. per lb. higher in all positions, except the amount in which the advance was 1-32d., the quotations for December deliveries being 4 11-32d., and that for all others 4 21-64d. per lb. It is notified that the Liverpool Cotton market will be closed until Tuesday next.

In New York on Tuesday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; Futures for March, having declined 2 points, to 8·02 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales; and below we give our usual comparison of arrival at the Ports for three years, to date:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts	47,000	49,000	34,000
Three days' Receipts	127,000	182,000	116,000
Since 1st September	3,237,000	4,905,000	3,968,000

A further decline of Re. 1 per candy has taken place in the price of Cotton here to-day, in a quiet market, and with hardly anything doing in either direction, Exporters have only bought 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 187½; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 200 Khangaum at Rs. 200-5; 100 Dhulia at Rs. 187; 50 Karanja, at Rs. 205; and 250 old Bengal, at Rs. 142 per candy.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop advices from the districts report a little rain in the Bengal circle, and at Barsee, Sholapore, and Bellary, the fall ranging from 9 cents at Beawar, to 2 inches at Bellary. When this morning's messages were sent off, however, the weather had became bright and seasonable all over the Cotton area, and previous favourable reports are confirmed. Picking had become general at Broach.

WHEAT.—A moderate export business in this market has transpired to-day, on the basis of previous quotations, the feeling having been firm.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with but little doing for shippers' account. The price of *Linseed* has receded one anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt., other quotations being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Tuesday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,246	bales.
Wheat	12,932	cwts.
Linseed	1,101	„
Rapeseed	511	„
Gingellyseed	5,185	„
Groundnuts	1,641	„
Castorseed	1,202	„
Rice	70,402	„

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed for the holidays, but will re-open to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route right.
Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.
Telegrams for Tamsu, Taipeh, and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restrictions.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	5	50 p.m.	63	19
Teheran	26	2	14 p.m.	...	28
Suez	26	2	25 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	3
„ Karachi	..	31	..	1
„ Madras	...	15	..	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,100	20	15,120
Or per mile of Railway	26	105	......	131
For previous 23 weeks of half-year..	68,066	2,22,709	1,311	2,92,086
Total for 24 weeks...	71,066	2,34,809	1,331	3,07,206
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,716	21,886	18	24,620
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	189	......	213
Total to corresponding date do.	32,527	1,47,078	494	1,80,099

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 9,500
Increase to date .... „ 1,27,107

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st December, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ...	Rs. 1,84,927	Rs. 6,36,372	Rs. 6,953	Rs. 8,28,252
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,20,556

Increase .... Rs. 1,07,696

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th December 1895.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·973
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·0
Dew Point	57·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·540
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind* ......NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	294

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMASON—December 16, at Jeypore, the wife of R M Thomason, Assistant Engineer R M Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHOWDRY—STEWART—December 17, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev H Whitehead, assisted by the Rev E F Brown, Ishan C Chowdry, Head Master, Bishop's College School, to Millicent (Stewart,) youngest daughter of the late Rev Dr Banerjea, C I E.

PONDER—HUIE—December 18, at the Mission Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev A Turnbull, B D, assisted by the Rev R Kilgour, B D, Charles Frederick Ponder, M B, C M (Edin), of the Church of Scotland, Guild Mission, Kalimpong, to Jeanie Haldane, daughter of the late James Huie, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BLISS—December 15, at Kila Darosh, Chitral, of enteric fever Lieutenant Charles Ernest Bliss, 3rd Gurkhas.

CUNNINGHAM—December 22, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, very suddenly, Edward Cunningham, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, Retired List aged 63.

NEWTON—December 17, at Rawal Pindi, of pneumonia, Herbert Joseph, eldest son of the late Herbert William Newton, aged 23 years.

SMITH—December 17, at Agra, Amelia Sarah, the wife of Mr J Smith, Chail, Patiala State, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

IT is odd decidedly that Russia should pose as the friend of the Sultan and champion of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire. The role played in the later seventies by Lord Beaconsfield when that statesman warned all and sundry that England would fight not one, but two or even three campaigns to uphold the rights of our Turkish ally, is that which the Czar Nicholas II. seems inclined to play, apparently in all seriousness. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 3rd instant, informs his editor that "it is Russia who enters the warmest plea against any action that might weaken the authority of the Sultan or encourage revolutionary aspirations in his dominions." The Czar has expressed sympathy with the Sultan in his trials, and declared it to be his intention to give Abdul Medjid the time necessary for the introduction of reforms which under the circumstances must be very difficult to make effective. Then we have M. Hanotaux, who, though no longer at the Foreign Office, is the most competent authority in France on international questions. He has published an elaborate apercu of the crisis in the Near East, setting forth the thesis that whatever Power may desire or plot the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, Russia and her ally are resolved to maintain the validity of existing treaties and uphold the integrity of the Sultan's territories which these treaties guarantee. Echoing the very words used in St. Petersburg, he declares that if peace is to be preserved, the Ottoman crisis must be treated as domestic or internal only, and the Sultan must be allowed the force and authority necessary for the maintenance of peace in his Empire, and the granting of reforms not for Armenians only but for the benefit of all his subjects. Lord Salisbury has more than once stated that the Powers desirous of effecting reforms in Turkey, can only act through the Sultan, without whose co-operation and good-will nothing can be accomplished. That perfectly accurate appreciation of a patent fact was, however, discounted by the somewhat paradoxical addendum that even were the Sultan sincere in granting reforms—which his lordship hinted was more than doubtful—he has no ministers capable of carrying them out, for men of the stamp of Rustem Pasha and the like, of whom there were many twenty years ago, have no successors.

Acting on this unfavourable view of the prospect of reform in Turkey, Lord Salisbury has with a certain consistency done his best to weaken the authority and shake the power of the Sultan, and has succeeded in rendering his position precarious to a degree. It is quite true that the Prime Minister has not gone so far in this direction as the Anglo-Armenian Committee and its mouthpieces in the press expected him to go and have blamed him for not going. It is made a matter of reproach, indeed almost of reviling, that the Dardanelles have not been forced and the Sultan treated with the scant ceremony accorded to the Khedive Ismail. But it is clear that Lord Salisbury, while declaring on the house tops that the Powers—of whose unanimity on that point and on all others affecting the Turkish Empire he has spoken so confidently—can only act through the Sultan, has done nothing to strengthen his hands or give him moral support, in the endeavour to carry out reforms in the face of great difficulties and much discouragement. There is no doubt whatever that this attitude has done much to create doubt in many quarters as to the real intentions of England. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Berlin states that both in Germany and Russia there is a regrettable want of confidence in the policy of Great Britain, the impression being that Lord Salibury contemplates some *coup* in the Levant. There is no reason whatever for supposing anything of the kind, but it is unfortunate that such an idea should have arisen. The prevailing uneasiness in Germany on that score doubtless accounts for the significant declaration in the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, that Germany desires to uphold the existing treaties, and will support the Government of the Sultan. The passage in the imperial deliverance on this subject is so measured and so expressive that it deserves to be carefully read:—"The deplorable events in the Turkish Empire and the situation created thereby have our serious attention. Faithful to its alliances and to the tried principles of German policy, the Empire is ever ready to co-operate with the Powers called upon in the first line by their interests to work in furtherance of the cause of peace. The unanimity of the decision of all Powers to respect existing treaties and to support the Government of his Majesty the Sultan in the establishment of an ordered state of things justifies the hope that their united efforts will not be wanting in success." The Kaiser's view of the situation is that peace can be maintained by supporting the Sultan in establishing "an ordered state of things." That is not on all fours with what Lord Salisbury has been saying and doing.

But that is precisely what M. Hanotaux declares ought to be done and even prophesies will be done by Russia, France, and Germany, if not by all the six Powers acting in concert. If all the Powers declare that they will maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and will do nothing to impair the authority of the Sultan, "which is the sole chance of preservation of peace," he is confident that the danger now imminent can be conjured and order and security restored in the disturbed provinces, and useful reforms effected throughout the whole Empire. But what if there be some Powers, M. Hanotaux asks, who do not think that the Sultan would assert the increased authority given him by such a declaration to institute satisfactory reforms. He answers this question, which has an obvious bearing by a statement which is very French, but not the less worth attention. In the case supposed, he writes, the understanding between France and Russia—"the most peaceful instrument of pacification which diplomacy has yet welded—" which has enabled those Empires, sweeping Germany into their orbit, to put an end to the war in the Far East inducing Japan, flushed with military success, to adopt a policy of moderation and enabled China, delivered from serious peril, to resume her normal life, will with great ease preserve peace in the Near East. Indeed, the ex-Foreign Minister can scarcely persuade himself that any Power would under existing circumstances refuse to subscribe to such a declaration as that suggested. We have here an intimation that the Dual Alliance again, doubtless sweeping complacent Germany into its orbit, contemplates repeating in Turkey the *coup* which proved so successful in the case of China. The fact that a responsible statesman puts forward such a scheme as feasible, and even as easy, shows how full of untold possibilities of mischief this reawakened Eastern question is. It also brings into relief the unwisdom of a policy calculated to make the Sultan, terrified by the angry roar of the British Lion, throw himself into the arms of a sympathetic Bear.

THE recent action of Government in cancelling the permission previously granted for the use of the Town Hall for ball purposes, even if it is dictated by prudential considerations as to the safety of the floor—and this is denied in some quarters—accentuates the great need that exists for the erection of a Public Hall, which can be hired by respectable applicants as a matter of right rather than of favour. The enquiries made before the use of the Town Hall is granted are so minute and deliberate and the patience of the new applicant is so sorely tried by the mass of red tape with which the required sanction is hedged round, that by the time he has succeeded he is apt to think that after all the game is scarcely worth the candle. But his troubles have only begun when the needful sanction has been obtained, for there is quite a number of other formalities to go through and of fees and extra charges to be paid before the promoter of a lecture, concert or entertainment is clear of the business. Only the other day an instance was brought under our notice of the difficulties experienced by a very respectable Bombay citizen in obtaining repayment of the hundred rupees he was called upon to deposit as a guarantee of good behaviour, in addition to the ordinary fees, before the use of the hall was granted. When, after sundry visits to the Secretariat and a long correspondence, the Government cheque for the money deposited came to hand, visit after visit had to be paid to the bank and an irritating number of formalities had to be gone through before the cheque was cashed. So great was our townsman's disgust at all the time and trouble that had been spent first in procuring the hall and next in settling accounts, that he would certainly never have gone through a like ordeal again if any other building suitable for his purpose existed. But to the shame of a wealthy and important city like Bombay it has to be admitted that the only place possible for some gatherings is the Town Hall—unsuited as the antiquated structure is for present-day requirements. However, the beginning of the end of this state of things is now well in sight, for at the next meeting of the Corporation consideration will be given to correspondence which shows that considerable advance has been made towards the accomplishment of the project for building a Public Hall and Library, which emanated rather more than twelve months ago from Bai Dinbai Petit's generous offer to the Corporation. It will be remembered that that offer was received in a somewhat thankless spirit, but the negotiations of a Committee with Mrs. Petit resulted in the offer being modified to meet the views of the Corporation. A sum of five lakhs out of the seven and a-half, instead of the full amount, is to be expended on the construction of the building, and its fittings and furniture. A few months ago the Corporation intimated to Government their willingness to accept the offer and to arrange for the future care and maintenance of the structure provided that Government granted a site on Cruickshank Road, on terms similar to those on which the ground for the Municipal Offices was granted. That site cost the Corporation Rs. 15 per square yard, being one-half of its market value. But the value of land in that locality as well as elsewhere has gone up since then. The site requisitioned for the Public Hall, 7,000 square yards in extent, is now worth Rs. 40 per square yard. The local Government have proposed to the Viceroy-in-Council that the land should be leased not at the same rate as that on which the Municipal Hall now stands, but at the same proportion to its value, *viz.*, one-half. Thus the cost will be Rs. 20 per square yard, and in addition a ground rent of one anna per square yard will be payable. The higher authority has sanctioned this proposal, and it is now left to the Corporation to take it or leave it. We hope they will adopt the former course and procure the very desirable and central site now offered for a building so urgently demanded as a Public Hall and Library. Five lakhs of rupees was the cost of the Town Hall, and it ought not to be difficult with the same sum to erect a more comfortable and convenient structure, fully adequate to the requirements of the city.

SIR EDWARD HARLAND'S death, which will be widely regretted, creates a vacancy in the representation of North Belfast. He was the head of the firm of Harland and Wolff, and Sir Edward and his partner were known as the Majestic and Germanic, the allusion being to the White Star Line of steamers which they built and were interested in. Sixty-four years of age, ex-mayor of Belfast, and a bulwark of Conservatism in Ulster, Sir Edward was widely known and respected. He was very pleasantly portrayed not long ago in the columns of a Radical paper, which said: A very pleasant, cheery, breezy, clean-limbed, nicely cut, nicely groomed man is the head of the firm of Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders, of Belfast. Sir Edward was the architect of his own fortunes. He was born in one part of the United Kingdom (at Scarborough), was educated in Scotland (Edinburgh), and graduated in business in another. Trained to marine engineering, he went through a not unfamiliar course, rising to eminence and fortune. He threw himself into civic life, was twice called to the chair of Chief Magistrate, and had also filled other local offices. His Conservatism was of the thorough and muscular type to be looked for in such a man, resident in a hostile country, with a large interest at stake; and Lord Salisbury rather welcomed the opportunity, in 1885, of making him baronet. Sir Edward Harland was a ready speaker, but did not trouble the House much with his opinions. He attended at questions, fidgetted till they were over, took for granted all the wisdom that he would hear if he were to remain for the debate, and, hurrying out, joined his secretary, and from that time until the dinner hour beat time to various engagements in different parts of St. Stephen's. Again, we are told, Sir Edward walked with the rapidity of a gentleman who has left a room that is on fire, and is going for a fire-engine. Sir Edward Harland was really a gentleman in a hurry, "a condition of life that is scarcely in harmony with the conventional dignity of a baronet." Sir Edward Harland, though a baronet, could not, we are assured, for a moment forget that he was the head of one of the great shipbuilding firms of the world, and the multitude of his engagements kept him at high pressure, and his movement almost at the double. Personally, the hon. baronet might have been easily mistaken for a fox-hunting squire who had gone up to town for some new saddles, and meant to get the obligations of a week wiped off before the departure of the night mail. At the last General Election he was returned without opposition for North Belfast, and was regarded as an impregnable Conservative stronghold.

THE exchange compensation allowance of Government servants for the quarter beginning New Year's Day will be nearly three per cent. less than in the preceding quarter, and about five per cent. less than during the first quarter of the official year. It, in fact, goes almost back to what it was two years ago, and it may be hoped it will continue to decrease. Government servants will perhaps regard the gradual disappearance of the compensation allowance with mixed feelings, but such will not be the case with the Finance Minister and his representatives in the several Governments, whose anxieties will be already appreciably lightened by the savings in the current year's budgets.

DURING the week ending on Christmas Day, British dollars to the value of Rs. 6,[illegible],000 were transferred from the Mint to the Custom House for exportation. There is at present no silver in the Mint on account of British dollar tenderers.

EARL and Lady Spencer left last night from Victoria Terminus for Nandgaon, *en route* to Ahmednagar.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, I.C.S., C.I.E., District Judge, Belgaum, has been allowed two years' furlough.

MR. A. SHEWAN, I.C.S., acting Secretary to Government in the Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments has been allowed six months' furlough.

MR. C. H. JOPP, I.C.S., is to be placed on special duty under the orders of the High Court, with effect from after the Christmas holidays.

MR. E. M. PRATT, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Thana, has been appointed to act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates.

MR. J. G. FOARD has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Broach District.

MR. F. M. DASTUR has been appointed headmaster of the College of Science, Poona, *vice* Mr. H. M. Page.

ON the return of the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little to duty, Mr. H. M. Thompson, who is now acting for him as Secretary to Government, P. W. D., will be the Chief Engineer of the Central Division, Mr. P. Reynolds to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and Mr. C. T. Burke on relief by Mr. Reynolds will resume his special duty in the Secretariat.

THE traffic receipts on sections 1 and 2 of the Madras Electric Tramways, from the 5th to the 22nd instant, amounted to Rs. 5,521-4-0, 112,267 passengers being carried and 11,988¼ miles run. This must be pronounced very satisfactory. The average figures per month for the first seven months on section 1 were as follows:—Receipts Rs. 4,418, passengers carried 94,811, and number of miles run 11,144. A comparison of these two statements shows a marked improvement in every respect, as the present figures are only for a period of seventeen days.

A REVISED Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below mentioned villages belonging to the Karjat Taluka of the Colaba Collectorate, it is notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of twenty-three years commencing with the Revenue year 1896-97 and ending with the Revenue year 1913-19. *Isafat Villages*—(1) Adivli; (2) Barne; (3) Shilar; (4) Kurung; and (5) Pathraj.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 24 was 482, giving a death-rate of 28·98 per annum per thousand as against 28·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·03 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 103 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 3, measles; 59, phthisis; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 108, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 2, still-born; 45, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia 8; Hindu of other caste, 232; Hindu outcaste, 43; Mussalman, 111; Parsee, 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 9; Eurasian, 3; European ; Negro African, 2. The total number of births was 351 as against 318 the corresponding period of last year, and 304 the average over the past five years.

WE learn that Sir Arthur Havelock will leave England for Madras towards the end of February and will travel *via* Bombay.

A GOOD deal of more or less stupid criticism of the pastors of the Transvaal is printed from time to time. In this connexion it is worth noting that many of them have had the intellectual independence to refuse to follow the recent advice of the Boer Government to pray for rain and against locusts and disease among human beings, cattle, and crops, until the authorities shall bestir themselves in the matters of water-supply, sanitation, and agricultural science. One parson, who refers to the locust plague in language identical with that which Kingsley employed, evidently remembers the stir which the Rector of Eversley made thirty years or so since, by declining to offer up a petition against rain. Kingsley was heartily congratulated at the time by Professor Owen and Sir Charles Lyell, the latter of whom sent the Canon two anecdotes, which have often been quoted, but are well worth quoting again. "Two weeks ago," wrote the geologist, "I happened to remark to a stranger who was sitting next me at a table d'hote in Thuringia, that I feared the rains must have been doing a great deal of mischief. He turned out to be a scientific man from Berlin, and replied, 'I should think they were much needed to replenish the springs after three years' drought.' I immediately felt that I had made an idle and thoughtless speech. Some thirty years ago I was told at Bonn of two processions of peasants who had climbed to the top of the Peter's berg, one composed of vine-dressers, who were intending to return [illegible], and pray for its continuance; th[illegible] district, wanting the drought to [illegible] to fall. Each were eager to g[illegible] shrine of St. Peter's Chapel b[illegible] secure the saint's good offices, so [illegible] with fists and sticks, much to the [illegible] Protestant heretics at Bonn!"

THE Registrar of the Punjab [illegible] informed by the Revenue Secre[illegible] Government that the special g[illegible] mensem sanctioned for the Law [illegible] versity will not be continued aft[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the insurgent leader, Gomez, with a force of twelve thousand men has outflanked General Martinez Campos, and now threatens the town of Havana.

MADRID, Dec. 25.

Advices from Cuba state that General Martinez Campos has fiercely attacked and routed the insurgents, who lost seven hundred men, the Spanish loss being only trifling.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

In response to a request from the New York *World*, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York have telegraphed that they cannot but believe that the present crisis will be arranged satisfactorily, and that in both countries it will be succeeded by the revival of the ancient and warm friendship.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

The death is announced of M. Lebaudy, the French millionaire and sportsman.

AMERICAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Ways and Means Committee's Bills provide for the imposition of duties which will be equivalent to 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates on wool, woollens, and lumber, also a general increase of 15 per cent. on present duties, and the issue of short term Government Bonds in order to produce a gold reserve.

It is believed that the silver party, especially in the Senate, will refuse to pass the Bills unless large concessions are made.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.

The Turkish troops defeated the Druses on the 19th instant.

Christian Assistant Governors have been appointed at Sivas, Bitlis, and Erzeroum.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The *Times*, in commenting on the agitation in England in favour of intervention on behalf of the Armenians, urges that it is impossible for us to act alone in the matter.

Dec. 26.

A movement is observable in England in favour of a proposal by the Duke of Argyll to invite Russia to undertake the pacification of Armenia.

NUBAR PACHA.

Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to Nubar Pacha that the Queen has been pleased to appoint him (Nubar) Knight Commander of the Star of India in token of her Majesty's regard for his services in upholding the cordial relations between England and Egypt.

THE FEELING IN EGYPT.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent states that the harmony between British and Native officials in Egypt was never so complete as at present, and that Mustapha Fehmy Pacha is continuing Nubar Pacha's policy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Harland, member for North Belfast.

TOWER OF SILENCE FOR RAJKOT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 26.

To lay the foundations of a Tower of Silence here, Dasturji Saheb Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana and his son, Dusturzada Kaikhosru, accompanied by Messrs. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dinshaw Dorabji Mistri, Byramji Bharda, and Dr. Framji Shapurjii, arrived here, this afternoon. The railway train's arrival was announced by numerous fog signals. The Parsee community, headed by Messrs. Cooverji Coyaji, Burjorji Nowrosji Aga, Ardesir Sethna, Karaka brothers, Merwanji Muncherji and sons, D. Gimi, Edulji Deputy, Jamsetji Framji, Ardesir Vakil, Ratanshaw Damari, Pirozsha Pestonji Vakil, Postal Superintendent Kamdin, Kharsetji Master, Rana Khursetji Mistri, Hormasjee Nanavati, Merwanji Cawasji Modi and brothers, Collector Aderji Jiwanji Shapurji Randeria, Dinshaw Damari, Dewanji Bezonji's sons, Ruttonji Lodhawalla, Dr. Rivetna Dhunjishaw Bhujwala, Cawasji Temulji brothers, Cooverji Cowasji Ruttonji Postwala's sons, Harabsha Grant Sahiar, besides Rao Bahadurs Motichand, Karbhari Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Ladhabhai, Harji Goolam Mahomed Munshi, Kalianrai Anopchand Adalji, and numerous other gentlemen of all communities were present. The Dasturji Saheb and his friends were most enthusiastically welcomed. A large imposing cortege of numerous carriages was formed, with foot and mounted sowars, with standards and kettle-drums, and passed through the town and camp of Rajkot, and deposited the distinguished guests at the Durbar Saheb's mansion, which was beautifully constructed and decorated, and kindly placed at the Zoroastrians' disposal. Messrs. Sorabji Dumri and Nusserwanji, Municipal Secretary, mounted on chargers, led the procession. A grand reception was held at the mansion, and, after the interchange of cordial compliments and good wishes, the party dispersed. The guests were also warmly welcomed *en route* and entertained at Wadhwan by Messrs. Byramji, station-master, Jehangirji Burjorji, Perozshaw Pestonji Vakil, and many others.

CRICKET.

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

The match between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and a combined team of the European and Parsee Gymkhanas here was commenced to-day. Karachi winning the toss went in, and were all out at 1-30. The following is the score :—

KARACHI TEAM.

Price, b Kaka	3
Eastwood, c Patel, b Chinoy	7
Dustoor, run out	10
Rozare, c Saklatvala, b Kaka	0
Taylor, b Kaka	0
Pennock, c Kaka, b Chinoy	28
Leach, b Kaka	0
G Dinshaw, not out	26
Minvala, run out	8
J Dinshaw, c Vajifdar, b Pochkhana	6
[illegible], c and b Pochkhanavala	0
Extras	7
Total	95

ELPHISTONIANS.

1st innings.

[illegible] out	14
[illegible] Pennock	12
[illegible] b Dustur	34
[illegible] not out	34
[illegible] Rozaro	28
Extras	16
Total	138

[illegible] provided, forty-two covers being laid. [illegible]ts were full of gentry, Parsee and [illegible] ladies being also present.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

But for one or two accidents, racing this afternoon was most enjoyable. The attendance was one of the largest on record, and there was a large party from the Government House. In the first race, Zeerut Stakes, Tip-Top with Alford was leading up to the last hurdle, and looked all over a winner. He, however, took off too soon at the last hurdle, and turned clean over, breaking his neck. Alford escaped with a broken collar-bone. Collector won by half-a-length from Little Lady. In the Calcutta Stakes there was another accident, but fortunately not a very serious one. Goldsmith, ridden by Maybin, cannoned into Pugh on Patiala's Ivo, and gave him a bad fall. He was badly shaken, but no bones broken. In the preliminary canter for the Viceroy's Cup, Sprightly, Blarney Stone, and Fortunatus were most admired, and were certainly a good looking trio. After one false start the horses got off fairly level, and Colleen Juna at once went to the front. Primrose Way, however, was too fast for him, and was leading till the second furlong, with Virago, Sprightly, and Blarney Stone close in attendance. At the hospital corner Fortunatus assumed good position in the centre. Coming up straight Sprightly and Fortunatus raced together a few lengths, but it was soon seen that Sprightly had all its own way, and he galloped in an easy winner by two lengths. Virago, one length behind, came third; Blarney Stone was fourth on the sufferance; Colleen Juna, fifth; Norbert, sixth; Primrose Way, seventh; Kite High, eighth; and Granada last. The victory was a most popular one, as Sprightly has been in reality on his public performances, and the public's favourite all through. It is worthy of note that the race was run in four seconds faster than any on record.

The following are the results of the various races :—

THE ZEERUT STAKES.

Collector, Scott	1
Little Lady, Butlin	2
Convict, Childe	3

Won by half-a-length. Time—3mins. and 45secs. Alford on Tip-Top was thrown at the last hurdle, and broke his collar-bone. The pony broke its neck, and died on the spot.

THE MEDIUM STAKES.

Merry Eyes, Robinson	1
Brunette, Trahan	2
Marcus, Pugh	3

Won by a length. Time—1min. and 21secs. Three ran.

THE CALCUTTA STAKES.

Camlin, Smith	1
Moth, Butlin	2
Dollar, Wiles	3

Won by two and a-half lengths. Time—1min. and 3secs. Seven ran.

Pugh on Ivo was thrown.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Sprightly, Pugh	1
Fortunatus, Robinson	2
Virago, Clemenson	3
Blarney Stone, Smith	4

Won by two lengths. Time—3mins. and 4 2-5 ses. Nine ran.

THE EASTERN PONY STAKES.

Shannon, Robinson	1
Brilliant, Smith	2
Trigris, Gibbs	3

Won by a length. Time—2mins. and 24 4-5secs.

THE 'XMAS HANDICAP.

Whimbrel, Smith	1
Orlando, Robinson	2
Shamrock, Greenhalgh	3

Won by a length and a-half. Time—1min. and 3 4-5secs. Nine ran.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.

Rambler, Walker	1
Albyn, Trahan	2
Sherbet, Smith	3

Time—1min. and 32 4-5secs. Six ran.

Dec. 26.

The racing to-day was chiefly remarkable for the finish of the Cooch Behar Cup between Sprightly and Colleen Juna, which ended in a dead-heat. Sprightly should, however, have won it easily, although he was carrying 10st., but Pugh, who was riding, evidently under-rated Colleen Juna, and made his effort too late. Repudiation was the only other starter. The following are the results :—

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.

Tug	1
Medley	2
Iris	3

Won by a length and a-half. Three ran.

THE PONY PLATE.

Queenie	1
Little Jane	2
Ploughboy	3

Won by a length and a-quarter. Eight ran.

THE SCARAMANGA CUP.

Regal	1
Soreral	2
Stewpan	3

Won by a length and a-half. Eight ran.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Sprightly	Dead-heat.
Colleen Juna	
Repudiation	3

Time—2mins. 13 3-5 secs.

THE ECLIPSE PONY STAKES.

Paroo	1
Leah	2
Mulberry	Dead-heat.
Coochick	

Won by a length and a-half.

THE SANDOWN PARK STAKES.

Grong	1
Ivo	2
Sir John	3

Won by two lengths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, the day before yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

Dec. 25.

The French Mail steamer Caledonien, from Aden, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market closed till Tuesday.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	106 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 7-16.

FIRE AT BHOOLESHWAR.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a hay godown belonging to the Pinjrapole, and situated at Bhooleshwar. The fire-brigade stations were at once communicated with, and in a few minutes the Nesbit Road steamer under Mr. Bean appeared on the scene, followed by the Gowalia Tank, Fort, and Pydownie steamers. The godown was a "pucca" building, but the materials stored therein being very combustible, the flames extended with rapidity, and before the arrival of the fire-brigade the whole godown was gutted. The fire was brought under control within half-an-hour, but not before the whole of the godown with its contents was completely destroyed. The estimated damage is Rs. 6,500, which is said to have been covered by insurance. The origin of the outbreak has not yet been ascertained. Inspector Sloane and Constable Okeeff were on the spot.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Bombay millowners may be somewhat alarmed to hear that a proposal has been put forward in the Lancashire press to "hamstring" them, but their fears will be allayed when they know that it is a controversial and not a physical process which is suggested. A correspondent signing himself "Impatience" points out that in asking for the abolition of the Indian import duties Manchester should remember that Bombay journals immediately previous to the imposition—in reply to Lancashire suggestions for an equal countervailling excise duty—said it were better to have no duty at all. "No proclamation from our house-tops could be more instructive or more intelligible" he writes. "Let Lancashire ask, not for abolition, but for countervailling duties. You thus hamstring your opponents and destroy their retort of our being basely selfish. If Bombay be not basely selfish she will submit. If she be selfish she will break off our shackles in resisting her own." In making these proposals "Impatience" seems to forget that excise duty is usually limited to trades or manufactures in articles the consumption of which has to be restricted for the public good. He would scarcely say I suppose, that it would be for the public good for the people of India to wear less clothing than they do now, considering that thousands die from exposure to cold in Northern India every year. In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Skrine, I.C.S., points out that such limited excise as has already been imposed has had a sinister effect on the local milling industry. It has almost killed the production of the higher counts. There is not a millowner in India, remarks Mr. Skrine, who does not complain of the vexatious interference with business and the waste of labour on elaborate returns which it involves, and of the cumbrous formalities necessary before a refund of duty can be obtained on goods subsequently exported. More important, however, than these newspaper discussions is the fact that Messrs. Tom Garnett and W. Tattersall have been granted interviews with Lord George Hamilton, and on Tuesday they reported the result to the Indian Cotton Duties Joint Committee of employers and operatives. They do not appear to have given a very encouraging account, for a resolution was passed expressing a "strong feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the extraordinary delay which has taken place in replying to the Lancashire memorial on the question of the Indian import duties, and trusting that the Secretary of State for India will take such steps as will bring the matter to a head without further delay, as the trade of the district is being hampered and harassed by the existing uncertainty." A further resolution was unanimously passed respectfully asking Lord George Hamilton to receive a deputation of operatives, employers, and Lancashire members of Parliament next week. It was resolved to invite Mr. Coddington, M.P. for Blackburn, to introduce the deputation. Lord George Hamilton has agreed to receive the deputation on Wednesday next. I may mention in this connection that a Manchester paper forecasts that the final rearrangement of the Indian import and Excise duties will be on the following lines :—On all imported yarns and all yarns spun by power machinery in British India a duty of 5 per cent. to be levied. The import duty on cloth to be reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. I give this statement for what it may be worth.

President Cleveland's financial proposals are naturally being discussed a good deal in the city, and while in most directions the opinion is held that the views expressed are sound, little hope is entertained of any immediate practical results following, as it is believed that Mr. Cleveland will receive insufficient support for carrying out his suggestions. There is little question that, should the outflow of gold from the United States continue, as it doubtless will, measures will be taken for making up the deficiency caused thereby, and that a crisis, therefore, will be avoided; but it is generally felt that the currency situation in the United States is not much nearer being radically dealt with than it was before, and consequently that doubt and uncertainty will continue to prevail. On the other side, according to the *Times* correspondent, there is a general opinion among merchants and bankers that the President's view of the causes of the financial difficulty is a sound one, and that his suggested plan is a simple and effectual solution of the problem. There are some of course who ascribe the present difficulty to the effect of the reduced tariffs, and who complain of the absence in the speech of any mention of the deficiency of revenue. President Cleveland's references to the Venezualan question are regarded with some slight uneasiness, and this may have some effect in keeping money easy. Short loans are quoted at the lowest figure possible—namely, ½ per cent., while the discount rate for bills of practicularly all dates is not better than ¾ to 7/8 per cent. So far as can be judged at present, there is little in sight to relieve the situation. A further considerable amount of gold was taken into the Bank yesterday from the Cape, while other large sums are on the way from various quarters. At the same time the usual end of the month outflow of currency to the country will be returning, and the prospect is that next week's Bank return will show a further substantial addition to the Reserve. As we mentioned the other day, therefore, the year is likely to wind up with a much easier condition of affairs in the Money Market than is generally the case. The depression in rates would, of course, be accentuated by the release of any considerable portion of the Japanese indemnity money, which is bound to come sooner or later.

Rumours are again current that arrangements are being made for the issue of another Chinese Loan of sixteen millions sterling under English and German auspices, but nothing definite appears to be known, although it is understood in well-informed quarters that a loan of such a character will be eventually negotiated. As we recently pointed out, it is not probable that any official announcement will be made until after the turn of the year, as the Chinese Government is under contract not to bring out any new loan until after the end of December. Much discussion has arisen as to the security for the new loan, as the only effective security for it has already been largely pledged to earlier loans, while it is a question for investors in this country to decide whether they will subscribe to a loan on the security of the Customs revenue when that revenue is already so largely hypothecated, and the future of China is such an unknown quantity.

As the result of consultations with the High Commissioner for Canada, the Agents-General of the other self-governing colonies, and the principal Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain has drawn up a despatch on the subject of the trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies, and has forwarded a copy to all the Colonial Governors. He says he wishes to investigate thoroughly the extent to which in each of the colonies foreign imports of any kind have displaced or are displacing similar British goods and the causes of such displacement, and he asks for information which will assist in securing as large a share as possible of the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies for British manufactures and producers, whether located in the colonies or in the United Kingdom. As one publicist has remarked, probably a good deal more will be done for Imperial Federation by Mr. Chamberlain's latest act than by the sentimental talk commonly indulged in as to the community of blood and interest between England and her colonies. Mr. Chamberlain recognises that business is a much more effective instrument to conjure with than sentiment. As to the force of the latter, many worthy people who dream of a great Anglo-Saxon Empire are, we believe, profoundly mistaken. Like their predecessors at the period of the revolt of the American colonies, they are under the influence of that magic phrase, "mother country." But material advantage or self-interest may always be reckoned upon as a powerful factor in human affairs, high hopes may be entertained of the success of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for knitting England and her colonies more closely together in a business relationship. The despatch has been favourably commented on by the London press, but the *Daily Chronicle* is somewhat fearful lest any violation of the spirit or principle of free trade should be in contemplation. It remarks that much, very much, may be done without in any way encouraging, still less setting up, the idea of Imperial protection against the common competitors. Our carrying trade alone ought to warn us off the idea of excluding foreign goods by preferential tariffs for our own people. We are the world's carriers, and mainly because we are so we are the world's bankers. What our self-governing colonies may do in the way of protection is no guide to Imperial policy. For us there is only one possible trading principle, whether with our colonies and dependencies or with foreign countries, and that is free trade and a tariff, if any, merely for purposes of revenue, and so far as may be on articles of luxury only. Our Colonial Office, our Agents-General, our Colonial Governers, will be doing more than they have ever done before if they set themselves to make generally known what the various countries composing the Empire want from one another, and how those wants can best be supplied.

In this connection it is worthy of note that at a recent meeting of the Council of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce some interesting statements were made respecting foreign competition with some of the miscellaneous industries of the Midlands. There were before the Council a report of the Wolverhampton Chamber on this subject, as well as some information collected by a committee of the Walsall Chamber preparatory to a report on the same question. In both these the efficiency of Continental competition was found to rest mainly on the lower rates of wages and the longer hours of labour on the Continent than in this country. The Wolverhampton Chamber had come to the conclusion that Bengium was the keenest competitor in respect of the particular industries toward which its attention had been directed, and that there rates of wages and prices of materials were lowest, the only branch in which European wages were at all near to those paid in England being that of the manufacture of small locks. The statements furnished on behalf of the Walsall Committee showed that in the production of brushes Continental wages were broadly, about 50 per cent. less than in England, the hours being considerably longer. One gentleman exhibited some bridle fittings made in the United States, and offered at prices with which Walsall manufacturers would not attempt to compete. They were of low quality, but their cheapness was simply driving out English makes in Australia and the Cape. Another speaker, Mr. J. Leckie, said that the secret of the American trade was that they selected an article which was in large demand and then put down machinery and produced that article in great quantities and from the cheapest materials. The difficulty English manufacturers had was that they did not want many of these articles, and it was not worth their while to go to the expense entailed. If there was a demand Englishmen could do all that Americans could do. If these things were in demand they could be made, and that cheaper than they could be made in America. As to European competition, the labour and the railway rates were the two things against which England had to compete. It was a question which ought to be taken up by the British working men. The President stated that as soon as the Committee's investigation was completed the subject would be brought forward again.

A series of monographs upon the principal countries of the world where American productions may find new or expanding markets has been issued by the Washington Department of Agriculture. One of these, just issued, refers to Belgium, the economic history of which, it is observed, has attracted much attention, because of its comparatively low Customs tariff and its freedom from heavy military expenditure. The population of the country is stated to have been at the end of 1893 6,262,272, showing a proportion of 550 persons per square mile. The aggregate wealth is estimated by Professor Massalski, of the Louvain University, as £1,181,000,000, or about £188 per head or £940 per family of five. This result is said to put Belgium relatively about on the same level as France or the United States, but below that of Great Britain. The average foreign trade of the country, excluding merely transit trade, during the ten years ended December 31, 1893, was :—Imports, £58,726,200; exports, £51,506,900; total, £110,233 100. The report explains at some length the methods of business and the terms of sale, with length of credit given in the various wholesale markets for imports and exports. The purpose and effect of the alterations made in Belgian Customs tariff by the law which came into force on July 14 of this year are set forth in the following extract :—"The changes are in the interest of Protection, and are made between the case where the duty is levied on an article which the country can produce in sufficient quantities for its own consumption and the case where it is applied to a product of which there is a scarcity in the country, in order, as it was contended in the Belgian Legislature, that the home production will develop under the influence of the duty imposed, and internal competition will take the place or will be the complement of external competition. And it was declared that the changes were to be called a democratic conception of protection, as it was claimed that it will result in a greater amount of labour and of wages without appreciably affecting the consumer. The duty is added to the price of the commodity, and its home production is favourbly influenced, while its place in foreign markets is less easily retained. This policy will fetter the exportation of the country which consumes only one-half of its metals, one-twentieth of its glass products, and one-third of its flax, but by the changes made it is thought that agriculture will profit." The example of the Washington Government in issuing a report of this kind may well be followed by the Government of India many of whose reports are of little practical value.

The appointment of three British vice-consuls to stations in Kurdistan is a matter of some note just now. The station are Van, Diarbekir, and Sivas. Van has always had a vice-consul nominally; Diarbekir, also had one, but he was a native, and was unpaid, while Sivas never had a consular officer until now. The three men whose appointments have just been announced are members of the British Consular Corps in Turkey, which was organised by Lord Derby on the model of the services in China and Japan when he was Foreign Secretary in 1876.

It will occasion no surrise to any one who has followed the course of the United States home trade in textile fabrics during the present year to find that the average rate of dividend paid upon the capital invested in the Fall River cotton mills has been larger in 1895 than in any year since 1889. The annual accounts of these establishments are usually made up to the end of the third quarter. The present statement includes, therefore, the result of the operations of the last quarter of 1894. Only two out of the 36 existing companies have paid no dividend, whilst last year there were five which did not. The rates declared are not in all cases an exact indication of the earnings of the present year, because the passing to reserve funds of a portion of the current profits, or the abstraction from them of a portion of the money paid out to shareholders, is a practice frequently resorted to. With this preliminary fact in mind, it is interesting to compare the average rate of dividend paid in each year since 1885, shown in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Companies.	Average rate of Dividend per cent.
1886	33	6·50
1887	33	8·30
1888	33	9·63
1889	33	9·97
1890	33	7·62
1891	33	4·93
1892	34	7·52
1893	35	8·03
1894	35	5·25
1895	36	8·12

The total amount of capital invested in the 36 mills existing in Fall River this year is £4,365,600 against £3,223,240 in the 33 mills at work in 1886, and the average rate of dividend is reckoned upon the whole of the capital in each year. One of the companies has returned to its shareholders 28 per cent. of their capital during 1895, another 25 per cent., another 19 per cent., and another 17½ per cent. The rest of the returns, excluding the two mills which distributed nothing, vary from 2 to 11 per cent.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Italy has granted permission for an exhange of pictures to be made between the Galleries of Florence and Parma. The directors of the Public Gallery of the latter city were very desirous of possessing an authentic painting by their townsman Parmigianino, so they applied to the authorities in Florence, who have promised to give them a well-known Madonna, which is now in the Pitti Gallery. This picture belonged at one time to the Church of the Servi, in Parma, and was afterwards sold by the monks in the seventeenth century, to Cardinal Leopold de Medici. The painting which will be given to Florence in exchange is an enthroned Madonna, surrounded by saints, and which is one of the most beautiful works of Giovan Battista Cima da Conegliano.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA.

For the purpose of making enquiry as to the best steps to take to extend the commercial relations between Japan and India, Mr. Y. Hiraga, Principal of the Osaka Commercial Museum, has this week arrived in Bombay by the s.s. Hiroshima Maru. In an interview with one of our representatives Mr. Hiraga, referring to the extension of the mill industry in the Far East, said that nearly four hundred thousand spindles were in the course of erection at Shanghai, and would be ready in a few months. These mills are being erected by Europeans; but some Japanese have also commenced putting up spindles there, although at present only on a small scale. China now supplies Japan with 65 per cent. of her total consumption of raw cotton; but when the mills commence work in China, the supply to the Island Empire will be curtailed on account of the home demand, and Japan will naturally have to look for its stock of cotton elsewhere. India ships 25 per cent. of the total quantity, only ten per cent. coming from Egypt and America. The Egyptian cotton is the best for finer counts. The Indian material is cheaper than American and Egyptian cotton, but is not so good for the production of finer counts. In Japan itself only one per cent. of the raw material required is grown, and this is the maximum, there being no waste cultivable land available. The Japanese cultivators grew rice and other food stuffs because they pay better than cotton, and are demanded for the food of the people. Asked to what extent he considered that the great development of the mill industry in Japan would affect India, Mr. Hiraga replied: "The total number of spindles now running is roughly estimated at 800,000, and most of the mills are either increasing their spindles or adding weaving sheds for grey goods, the demand for the same multiplying every year. India has to a large extent lost her important market for cotton yarn in Japan, but it is beyond doubt that what she has lost in yarn is made up in raw cotton." In answer to an enquiry as to the competition of American cotton in the Far East, Mr. Hiraga said: "When the mills at Shanghai to which I have referred are opened, Japan will not be able to get cotton from China so easily as she does now, and besides at present the inclination of our mills is to spin finer counts than 20s. Japan will require more fine cotton than the Celestial Empire can supply. The Americans have lost no time in energetically pushing their commerce by opening a cotton market in Japan, and I expect the import of American cotton will multiply yearly. I don't think India can compete successfully in yarn in our market, but your merchants should try to send out raw cotton as cheaply as possibly to meet our demand and to drive out other competitors."

The conversation next turned on the prospective opening up of China, a process the full accomplishment of which, in Mr. Hiraga's opinion, will occupy a century. "One great difficulty," he remarked, "will be that of language, for China is a land of many tongues. They have so many dialects, or I may say so many languages, entirely different from each other. For instance, if you put two Chinamen, one from Shanghai and one from Canton, together, they will not understand a word of each other's conversation. A friend of mine at Hongkong had two Chinese boys, and they used to carry on their ordinary discourse in English, instead of their own tongue. Language, as you know, is the strongest tie to keep a community together in one solid mass as it is by speech that their symphathies, in a word their understandings with each other, are best maintained. By the time the Chinese wake up from their long sleep, the country must necessarily split up into many Kingdoms, and the Chinese Empire will never become a great force in the world. I hope," he added, "you will not think that I am speaking too severely of our neighbours." Mr. Hiraga does not believe that the occupation of Formosa by the Japanese will have any very important effect on the world's commerce, and he does not share the opinion of those who say that Hongkong's position as the entrepot of the Far East will be jeopardised thereby."

The principal of the Osaka Commercial Museum went on to say that the object of the institution is to increase the exportation of home produce and manufactures, to facilitate the importation of foreign merchandise, and to serve at the same time as a means of promoting domestic trade and improving the various branches of industry in Osaka. It is not a Government institution, but is supported by the city of Osaka, the average expenditure being about Rs. 30,000. Asked as to the progress of commercial education in Japan, Mr. Hiraga replied that there is one high commercial school in Tokio supported by the Government; besides this there are about forty-three commercial schools supported either by cities or by prefectures. There are four high schools, supported by the Government, where, besides other professions, mechanical and civil engineering and applied chemistry are taught by competent native professors, who are either graduates of Tokio University or who have studied in the universities of Europe or America. Besides this there is a technical college also supported by the Government, where nothing but applied mechanics and applied chemistry are taught with workshops and laboratories attached. Of course, in Tokio University, also a Government establishment, the highest course of technical education is carried out. In reply to a question as to the extent to which the services of Europeans are requisitioned in Japan, Mr. Hiraga said: "Some few years ago we had the assistance of many Europeans to look after some of our industries, notably cotton-spinning and weaving, but at present no industry seeks their aid, excepting a watch factory, which was started about six months ago. Eight American mechanics are employed there, but they will be discharged eight months hence."

"The chief object of my visit to this country," said Mr. Hiraga, "is to find an answer to the question: What can India do for Japan and what can Japan do for India with regard to their commerce and industries, and in any way possible to bring both countries to more intimate trade relations. My stay in this country will only last two months, and as I expect to visit most of the principal centres of commerce and make a study of the various industries, my sojourn in this city will be a brief one." Mr. Hiraga also informed our representative that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce recently sent three commissioners, accompanied by two representatives from the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, to the newly opened Chinese treaty ports, and their report is being awaited with great interest in Japan.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED.

The subjoined advertisement is so evidently genuine that we gladly give it gratuitous and prominent insertion. Many natives appeal to rajahs and wealthy men of a generous turn of mind to help them to England, but it is very rarely that an Englishman asks for assistance in the manner of our advertiser. We commend his appeal to the consideration of Congress now assembled at Poona :—

An Englishman in a fairly remunerated position is anxious to leave this country, where he is but slightly appreciated by the natives. Will any wealthy member of the governed, pay one of the governing class, two lakhs of rupees to clear out, advertiser undertaking on his part not to return, and to prevent any member of his family from settling in this country?—Address "Homesick," care of this paper.

That is an interesting rumour to which the *Chronicle* gives some prominence to the effect that "the sphere of the British Protectorate over the States in the Malay Peninsula is likely to be considerably enlarged." Roughly speaking, half of the Malay Peninsula is "tributary" to Siam. Does the *Chronicle's* news mean that our sphere is to be enlarged by the inclusion in it of certain nominally Siamese territory? This has been on the cards for years, of course. It goes without saying that no other Power has any reason to complain if the extension of the Protectorate were made in a northerly direction. Our interests in outlying Malaya were clearly explained to France some years ago. As to the people of the semi-independent States, the Siamese are not such estimable rulers that British Government would not be welcomed. From a commercial point of view, any extension of the Protectorate has considerable importance, for, as Mr. Norman explained in his book, the Malay Peninsula is capable of enormous mineral and agricultural development.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 18th B. I. arrived at Barrackpur on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Carmichael, R. E., is posted to Barrackpore instead of Cawnpore.

The 10th B. I. left Barrackpur on 21st instant arriving at Benares on the 22nd.

Major General Bird assumed command of the Oudh District on the 14th instant.

Lieutenant C. E. Bliss, 3rd Gurkhas, died at Drosh, Chitral Field Force, on 18th instant of enteric fever.

Major J. H. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, has by deed poll, assumed the surname of "Juxon" in addition to and before that of "Jones."

Captain Rundle D. A. A. G., Royal Artillery joins the 29th Field Battery, R. A., on vacating his appointment at Bengal Headquarters.

The services of Surgeon-Captain W. H. Gray I. M. S. 19th Punjab Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Civil Jails Department of the Central Provinces.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance up to the 31st December 1897 of the local allowance to the Royal Artillery Officer serving with the detachment of the Native Mountain Battery at Sadon.

The services of Captain C. F. Grantham, Poona Horse, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as acting commandant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the clothing of British troops arriving in India this trooping season being issued in accordance with the recommendation of the Clothing Committee, which assembled at Calcutta last winter.

The undermentioned have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster : Captain E Witham, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant R. L. Macalpine-Leny, 16th Lancers; Lieutenant C. C. Black-burn, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant H. H. Sproule, East Surrey Regiment.

Major R. H. MacCarthy, 2nd the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, will command the Troops proceeding to England in the Hired Transport Victoria sailing on the 30th instant and Captain C. B. Collings 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers proceeding Home on leave on Private affairs, is appointed to do duty with the troops.

On the 11th instant a sepoy of the 2-2nd Gurkhas was found dead in the forest adjoining the grass cutting camp Jhajra. He had gone out shooting two days previously with a comrade from whom he separated on entering the forest. On his not returning search parties were sent out, and he was found with a bullet wound at the back of the head. No foul play is suspected.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. A. K. Johnson to be Adjutant. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Liuetenant W. A. Fraser, to be Quarter Master. 31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, 38 Dogras, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 29th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. R. B. Murray to be permanent Wing Officer.

The horse guards have sanctioned extensions of leave to the following officers :—Surgeon Captain A. de C. Scanlon, A. M. S., to 10th March 1896, on medical certificate; Lieutenant A. C. Edwardes, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, to 25th February 1896, on medical cercificate; Captain H. F. Churchill, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the 5th Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment; Captain H. Midwood, Highland Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Command are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—Staff-Sergeant Farrier John Ellis, 18th Hussars (Subordinate Veterinary Department); Sergeant Peter John Deane, Royal Engineers (Company Sergeant-Major, Bengal Sappers and Miners); 1st class Sergeant-Instructor John Sutcliffe Allen, Dehra-Dun Mounted Rifles (5th Royal Irish Lancers); 1st class Sergeant-Instructor Thomas Byrne, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps (2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment); 1st class Sergeant-Instructor John Barr, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps (2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers); 1st class Sergeant-Instructor William Blount, Behar Light Horse 4th Dragoon Guards).

JAMNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

ARE CHANGE AND REFORM IDENTICAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is generally taken for granted that all Native States, as regards their administration, must be rotten to the core. The Administrator of the Jamnagar State seems to have proceeded on this assumption before he placed his foot on the Jamnagar territories. He came to Jamnagar apparently possessed with a prejudice against the Nagars, a community which, till recently, had been in charge of the administration of the whole of Kathiawar, but about this anon. Thinking everything to be rotten and absurd, the Administrator began to reform or rather to transform the whole administrative machinery. In this arduous task he was assisted, better perhaps guided, by a few of the newly-imported officials who had no opportunities of observing the advantages or otherwise of the system they were resolved to abolish and replace it by a new and "symmetrical" one. That they were a little over-anxious to sweep clean away everything belonging to the old order of things is proved by the fact that no sooner did an order putting an end to the existence of the munsiffs' court appear before the public, than it had to be re-established by the superior advice of a man who now worthily occupies the chair of a man no less worthy, but obliged to quit his post for no other fault of his but that he had the misfortune to belong to a caste to which the Administrator seems to have been taught to feel a great aversion. In their hurry to abolish old institutions they did not sufficiently realise that the responsible duties of Nagars cannot possibly be discharged by peons without there being any danger for jobbery and corruption. The most important change in the old system effected by the Administrator is the formation of nine Mahals, each under a mamlatdar, out of the twenty-four old ones.

We all know that in order to remove everything belonging to the old order of things the French Revolutionists substituted for the old provinces a certain number of geometrically symmetrical departments. No attention was paid to the physical features, the varieties of the dialects, differences of customs and opinions, or to the varying importance of the centre towns of the old provinces, but taking hold of a map of France and a pencil they marked out certain physical portions and elevated them into so many departments. I think the zeal similar to that which led the Revolutionists to effect this might have led the well-intentioned officials to thus transform the map of the Jamnagar State. The only advantage is that it looks more symmetrical while the disadvantages are too numerous to enumerate, e. g., the inhabitants of the various villages will have to conform to a new system of things, and this in itself will put them to no little inconvenience. Every new division is supplied with a uniform staff of high and low officials, which, while entailing an extraordinary amount of work on one set, leaves another and absolute sinecure; and this must be so, for all the parts of the State are not equal in (1) population or (2) in importance of trade, etc., the only two points which ought to be taken into consideration while sub-dividing any State.

We may illustrate this thus: In Jamnagar the original cases of more than 10,000 cories rarely exceed 15 or 20 a year. What then about the various Mahals where you can't expect more than three; and for these cases together with some appeals two new assistant judgeships have been created. Thus as regards important suits the advantage is not great, while as regards smaller suits the inconvenience is obvious enough. Originally, cases falling within 500 cories were tried by munsiffs, easily accessible. But now the case is quite different. As, for example, in a Mahal like Padadhari cases of under 500 cories were tried by the local munsiff, but now people have to go over to Jadia, about 28 miles distant. Thus, though some convenience is secured to suits of a higher nature, the poorer classes who need greater protection will be put to a good deal of inconvenience and expense for the conduct of petty cases. Thus we have shown that this new system in no way helps the cause of justice. It now remains to be shown that it drains the State treasury to no ordinary extent. In order to reduce expenditure it was proposed that the salary of Mr. Keshavlal (the extent of whose popularity is evinced by the great ovation that he received at the time of handing over the charge) should be reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The major portion of the work which he had to discharge is now distributed among three officials drawing a little over Rs. 600 a month. Without pronouncing upon this distribution (excellent economy, indeed!), we can say this much that one, at least of the officials, has, let it be known, that he has no work in the Department entrusted to him, and, so he has been helping another official who proclaimed that the work was too much for him. But we must remember that all this work used to be discharged by Mr. Keshavlal alone. This change in the administrative machinery is said to have trebled the expenses required for the administrative purposes. Their zeal for this new system is so over-powering that they could not wait till the end of the official year, but have accepted the alternative of having double duftars for several departments. As for the new resolution regarding the examination to be held in July next, to which some of the State servants will have to submit, I reserve my remarks for my next letter.—Yours, &c.,

G. C.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	72·5

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	68·7
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	83·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WHEN some of the Chitrali prisoners escaped from Dharmsala, it was thought that their recapture would be a comparatively simple matter, as the police throughout the Punjab were on the alert and the border was closely watched. Mahomed Afzul Beg, however, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the "force," and it became clear that he had made good his escape. It might have been thought that he would seek asylum in independent tribal territory, but he turned his steps towards his home in Chitral, though he had to take a roundabout direction. He apparently worked up to Abbottabad, then crossed the Indus into Upper Swat and passed through Dir without being detected by the Khan's followers. Crossing the Lowarai, or one of the adjacent passes, he had to face the chance of capture at Drosh, where Colonel Hutchinson's troops hold a position completely commanding the road. The fugitive lay up in a ravine waiting his opportunity to continue his journey, but he was discovered and taken prisoner. He is now detained in the fort at Drosh, as he cannot be sent back to India until the Reliefs move up to Chitral in the spring.

THE annual assault-at-arms in Calcutta will this season be on a scale never before attempted in India. General Sir W. Elles has sanctioned invitations to compete being sent to all corps in the Bengal Command. An enclosed arena with electric light will be formed on the Maidan, and besides the usual competitions, there will be artillery driving by field batteries, musical rides, spectacular displays by all arms illustrating the scientific improvements in modern warfare. The Committee includes officers familiar with the working of the military tournaments at Islington and elsewhere, so that nothing necessary to make the new departure a success is wanting. The dates fixed are the 5th to the 8th of February.

ALTHOUGH the total number of registrations in Bengal rose last year by thirty-three thousand, the revenue from this source has steadily declined since 1892-93. The decrease is due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fees on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from twelve to eight annas. That the measure has been popular is, however, proved by the increase in the number of registrations under this head, and there is every reason to believe that the total receipts from such registrations, will in a comparatively short time more than compensate for the temporary loss of revenue.

SHE has appeared at last—the New Woman—in Bengal, writes a local paper. Among several curious deeds registered during the past year, the following, which was executed by a Mahomedan at Chaudina in the District of Tippera, appears to be the most singular. The deed was one in favour of the testator's wife, and its conditions were as follows: "(1) If the husband remains separate for a period of six months from his wife without her consent, the marriage will be dissolved. (2) The wife may go to her father or to the houses of her relatives at her pleasure: any sort of interference or control on the part of the husband will be crime equivalent to that of imprisonment and punishable under the Indian Penal Code. (3) The husband will have no control over the children that have been or may be born to her. (4) The wife is at liberty to divorce the husband as soon as he violates any of the conditions of the agreement." The only flaw in this agreement appears to be the last clause, which places some sort of restriction upon the wife's freedom of divorce. Why must she wait until her husband breaks one or other of the rules? Why cannot her own sweet will be the limit of her conjugal obligation? Still, viewing the agreement as a whole it will be generally admitted that the wife has decidedly the best of it. After this latch-keys for the zenana can only be regarded as a question of time.

DURING the recent visit to Madras of Sir E. Buck one of the questions under discussion was the abolition of the local appointment of Inspector-General of Registration. Sir E. Buck was of opinion that the Madras Registration Department, which is at present a distinct establishment, directly under the local Government, might be brought under the Madras Revenue Board and preferably placed under the control of the Member in charge of Land Records. The Madras authorities, however, do not seem to be quite in favour of this proposal, and maintain that, as the Registration Department is yearly expanding, it would be advisable to preserve it as a distinct department under a special officer, particularly as the work in the Revenue Board is increasing to a great extent. The question, therefore, remains open until a decision is come to by the Government of India.

THE assault-at-arms which is to take place in Calcutta on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th February next, is intended to be run on the lines of the Islington Tournament, and will probably be one of the biggest things of the kind ever attempted in India. General Sir William Elles, Commanding in Bengal, has allowed the events to be thrown open to the whole of the Command, and promises of assistance have also been received from several regiments up-country. In addition to the ordinary events, there will be artillery driving, feats of horsemanship by the Bengal Cavalry, and a grand spectacular display of all arms designed to illustrate all the scientific improvements of modern warfare. General Yeatman Biggs, Commanding the Presidency District, who has had great experience at Islington, is at the head of the committee of management.

TURNING to the Martini-Henry with which the Native Army is equipped, it is likely that within the next year or two the ·303 barrel will come into use on the existing stock. One way of managing this would be to utilise the discarded Metford barrels, but this would be very short-sighted policy, as our sepoys will receive the cordite ammunition in due course, and it is calculated that these particular barrels will only preserve their shooting for about 3,000 rounds. The change, when it is made, should be complete in both British and Indian regiments, brand new Enfield barrels being served out. When the ·303 is the universal weapon in Her Majesty's Forces the drawback of having two different kinds of cartridges will disappear, though, for a time, there may be two classes of rifles, the Lee-Enfield and the Martini-Henry. As the latter has an action which is the simplest ever invented, and as there are grave doubts about the alleged advantages of the magazine attachment, this difference will not be of great importance. The Martini at present makes up in stopping-power, where a savage enemy is concerned, for its comparatively high trajectory, and not until an effective bullet has been found for the ·303 rifle should any further step be taken. Meanwhile we may note that many of the Martinis with native corps are so old that the rifling is almost worn out. These rifles have lasted fifteen years or more, a long life for a military weapon; and if there are reserves of good Martinis in our Indian arsenals or at home these defective arms should be withdrawn. The whole question is one that claims immediate attention, for all infantry troops in India, should be equipped with the very best rifles that our factories can produce.

THE Burma Rifle Association Meeting closed here on Saturday, the prizes being distributed by Mrs. McLeod, General McLeod presiding. The British Championship was won by Private Bruce, Yorkshire Regiment, 198 points; average at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards 4·04; Lee-Metford (black powder). The Native Championship was won by Havildar Mahomed Tippoo, 17th Madras Infantry, 211 points; average 4·30 at the distances 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards. The Burma Cup was won by the Suffolk Non-Commissioned Officers; the Mandalay Cup by the 17th Madras Infantry, and the Ondewalla Stakes by the 17th Madras Infantry.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Mirza Vajid Hussain, the adopted son of the Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic. The deceased had been ailing for the past week or so from a disorder of the liver, to which he succumbed at 8 o'clock last night. His loss will be greatly regretted in Madras sporting circles. He was a well-known member of the Madras Gymkhana Club and took a great interest in racing conducted under the auspices of the Club. His remains were removed to Pallaveram Hill for interment.

THE fighting between the Afghans and Kafirs in the Bashgol Valley is said to have been of the most approved guerilla type before the action at Madughar. The tribesmen were fully aware that they could only impede Ghulam Hyder's advance by constantly harassing him, and they resorted to night attacks upon his camp as the best means of inflicting loss. In these they were fairly successful though, as the numbers attacking were small, they could not hope to discomfit the enemy completely. The Amir's troops must have had a wearisome time watching and waiting, for night-fighting has never commended itself to the Afghans, who, like most Pathans, prefer the early dawn for giving battle. They are, however, now in a better position for assuming the offensive, as they have penetrated some little way into the country, and can make their plans for a further move deliberately. One is inclined to believe that the Amir has carefully studied the last Waziri expedition, carried out in the depth of winter, and that he has instructed Ghulam Hyder to follow the tactics so successfully adopted by Sir William Lockhart. Kafiristan resembles Waziristan in being a mass of mountains, wherein a series of valleys contain the villages and cultivated tracts. The ranges are, however, higher, and when snow falls they cannot be crossed. The Kafirs are thus shut in, and they can be driven from village to village until at last they are brought to bay. The only doubt is whether the Sipah Salar has a force sufficiently strong to carry out the operations completely. Not one but many valleys will have to be visited, and this will involve the employment of several columns. In Waziristan over 10,000 troops were employed in quartering the country, and the Afghans have probably not half that number in the field. Our first impression that the campaign would be delayed until the early summer, when a column could move from Badakshan, has proved to be wrong; but it is still probable that the subjugation of Kafiristan will not be accomplished before next autumn. That the Amir is quite determined to possess himself of the country and "convert" the Kafirs seems beyond all doubt.

THE following officers of the Indian Staff Corps have passed the examination in the French and Russian languages held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October last:—*French.*—Captain L. N. Herbert. *Russian* (officers who have spent not less than eight months on duty in Russia).—Captains H. T. Kenny and J. Fisher qualified as "Interpreters." Officers who have not yet been on duty in Russia.—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald "passed"; Lieutenant A. Mears "fit to go to Russia."

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners having consulted the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have resolved to engage the temporary services of Mr. L. F. Vernon Harcourt, C. E., to advise as to the best manner of improving the navigation of the Hughli.

THE appointment of Inspector-General of Registration is recognised as the highest prize of the Madras Uncovenanted Service. The post was created in 1864, when the Registration Department was first started as a separate organisation. Prior to this registrations were made under the control of the ordinary District, Revenue and Magisterial officials. Colonel Robert Macdonald, of the Madras Army, was the first Registrar-General, as the Inspector-General of Registration was originally styled, and Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar, the present leader of the Madras Native Bar, was his specially selected office manager. These officers set to work organising the Department on its present basis. In 1875 Colonel Macdonald became Director of Public Instruction in the Southern Presidency, and his office manager relinquished the Registration desk for the more remunerative calling of legal practice. Colonel Macdonald was succeeded by Mr. V. Ramienger, C.S.I., a Brahmin official, who had rendered good service in the Fort St. George Government Secretariat. Mr. Ramiengar vacated the appointment in 1880 on being made Dewan of the Native State of Travancore; and was succeeded by Mr. G. Hamnett, C.I.E., who had also risen in the Madras Secretariat office. On the retirement from Government Service of the latter, the salary of the post was reduced from Rs. 1,500 per mensem to Rs. 1,250, and Dewan Bahadur Sreenavasa Raghava Iyengar, C.I.E., the author of "Forty Years' Progress under British Rule," was appointed. The Dewan Bahadur had risen rapidly in the Madras Revenue Board, where he was recognised as one of the best Revenue authorities in South India. For several years the present Inspector-General of Registration has been constantly employed by the Madras Government in assisting to frame their more important legislative enactments.

IN order to encourage officers to study for the high proficiency standard in Hindustani, it is now notified that the Government of India has decided that (1) the reward for passing the high proficiency test admissible to officers of less than ten years' service be increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; (2) officers presiding at higher standard examinations shall receive a fee of Rs. 100 for each examination, and when the examination is held at a station other than that at which the officer is residing they shall also receive detention allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem, in addition to free rail passages; (3) the limit of service within which military officers are eligible to receive a reward for passing the high proficiency test shall be extended from 10 to 20 years; but officers of over ten years' service will not be eligible for the increased reward herein sanctioned. Officers who do not pass till after they have completed ten years' service will be entitled only to the present reward of Rs. 1,000. These decisions are to have effect from 1st April, 1896.

A POSTAL runner carrying the mail on a dark night between Ramghat and Astor on the Gilgit road fell from the broken bridge on the Huttu Pir gallery into the Astor river. The mail bag was found a couple of days after wedged between rocks on the river bank, but the body of the unfortunate runner was not recovered. The Huttu Pir gallery though one of the most dangerous places for travellers, especially after dark, is one of the finest pieces of engineering on the road. The gallery zigzags up the face of the bare cliff from the level of Astor River 3,000 feet high, to a height of 6,000 feet above the sea level. It is cut out of the hill-side, and where narrow gorges divide the road, they are spanned by wooden bridges.

THE French Academy has awarded a prize to Monsieur De Borrelly for a composition in verse which is descriptive of Benvenuto Cellini in the act of casting his celebrated "Perseus," which stands in the Loggia de' Lanzi in Florence. The sculptor himself left to posterity the authentic account of the casting of the "Perseus."

MR. GAYER of the Burma Commission is to act as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when Captain Currie reverts to military duty next month.

WE take the following from a report of the Church Missionary Society's meeting at Exeter Hall, the Bishop of London in the chair:—"Mr. C. T. Studd said he thought he could speak in the name of sport, and he could assure his hearers that the sport of preaching the Gospel to the heathen excelled the sports of cricket, football, shooting, or any other sport." How this would have delighted Matthew Arnold! We have heard unkind people sometimes speak of the connexion between missionaries and Maxims, and some would say, no doubt, that Mr. Studd spoke more truth than he wot of. Missionising does indeed occasionally end in "bringing your heathen down" in more than a metaphorical sense. If the language of sport is to be adopted in this connexion, we shall shortly have our sporting young missionaries reporting to Exeter Hall upon the "bags" they have made during the season.

PRINCE OKHTOMSKY, who accompanied the Czar on his tour round the world, announces he will shortly become Editor of one of the St. Petersburg papers, and that he intends to deal mainly with the Eastern Question, and combat English interests in that part of the world. He also says that his tour in the East convinced him that Russian and English interests are conflicting, and can never be reconciled. Russia must pursue her destiny, and England's gain in the East was Russia's loss. Russia must have Constantinople, and sooner or later Korea and Manchuria also, and the sooner English-speaking people understood that the better.

BARODA ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my first letter, published in your issue of the 19th instant, I said that if the present head-master and the first assistant master of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School are, according to the existing rules of the State, appointed to permanent posts of Rs. 20 Babashai each and then allowed to rise grade by grade according to their *seniority*, the gain to the State Exchequer will at the end of one year only be Rs. 180 Babashai. I am told, some gentlemen doubt the correctness of the statement, and contend that the temporary arrangements at Billimora are the most economical, and consequently must be continued as they are. In order, therefore, to avoid all misunderstanding, I will deal only with facts and figures and prove that the gain to the State Exchequer does amount to Rs. 180 Babashai a year, or Rs. 15 a month.

It is an undisputed fact that the changes in connection with the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School will affect five members of the department, as under:—

(1) Teacher in the 3rd grade, who stands first on the gradation list (educational directory) and who might be drawing Rs. 38 Babashai a month;

(2) Teachers in the last or the 4th grade, drawing Rs. 26 Babashai each per month; and

(3) The Billimora teachers, *viz.*, the present head-master and the 1st assistant master of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School, whose names in the gradation list stand in the last grade at the proper place, *i. e.*, at the bottom of all the members of the department, who may have entered it before the 1st of January, 1895, and whose seniority in the department according to the popular and kind-hearted Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction, Baroda State, dates only from the 1st of January, 1895, but who pending the solution of the Billimora question are only as a *temporary* measure paid Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 Babashai, respectively, a month.

The cost of these five teachers mentioned above is at present (Rs. 38+26+26+45+30) equal to Rs. 165 Babashai a month. But suppose that the Billimora teachers are, like two of their colleagues, ordered to be content with Rs. 20 only a month, the cost of the same five teachers will be Rs. 150 Babashai a month, as under:—Rs. 45 pay of the head-master of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School, as it is at present. It must be noted here that, although the pay is the same, the post of the head-master will be filled by that teacher drawing Rs. 38 a month who stands first on the gradation list in the third grade. Rs. 35 pay of the post vacated by the teacher appointed as head-master of the Billimora school, instead of Rs. 38 as at present. Rs. 20 pay to be given to the new man, who will work for the teacher promoted to Rs. 35, instead of Rs. 26 as at present. The present head-master of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School who is *not* on the permanent list is to be considered a new man. Rs. 30 pay of the teacher, standard third, of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School as at present. This post will be filled by that teacher in the last grade, who may be drawing Rs. 26, and who stands second on the list in that grade. Rs. 20 pay to be given to the teacher, standard third, of the Billimora Anglo-Vernacular School, as a new man according to his seniority; and not Rs. 26 as it is done at present. Total Rs. 150 (one hundred-and-fifty).

Now, by subtracting Rs. 150 from Rs. 165, the current expenditure per month, we get Rs. 15, and this Rs. 15 is the gain to the State treasury every month. And even, in spite of this gain, three old and faithful servants of the Department will get promotions, the efficiency of the service will be better secured, and no one will have the least ground of complaint that (without any fault of his) he is *passed over* by his junior.

I do not for a moment contend that these men ought not to be taken in Government service for such and such a reason. By all means, let them be taken in Government service. I, however, do contend, and contend strongly, that as new men they must be appointed to the permanent posts of Rs 20 each. I contend this because I see no reason why particular men must be given a lift, an undue lift I may say, when all the members of the Department have to climb the ladder of public service, grade by grade, according their seniority. Again, everyone knows that all the four masters of the Billimora A.-V. School have the same qualifications, and all of them enter the same Department of the same State on the same day, and above all, all of them save one used to draw the same pay in private service. It is, therefore, but fair and meet that they ought to get the same pay under the Government of Baroda; and as two of them have already been provided with permanent posts of Rs. 20, the other two also must be equally treated. The sooner the existing temporary arrangements at Billimora are altered the better, because—(1) within the last 12 months or so a fair little sum of Rs. 180 Babashai has been frittered away, and (2) as long as the Billimora question remains unsettled the State will have to suffer a loss of Rs. 15 every month. I am quite sure that the Government of Baroda will not be influenced by accidental and temporary considerations, but by some consistent and rational principles, of action, based on a careful consideration of the subject, and on information supplied from time to time.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS AND THEIR SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence re the grievances of that much maligned class of public servants—clerks—that recently appeared in your valued columns, I respectfully beg to forward herewith a statement prepared from the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to 31-10-94 showing what are the grievances of these tongue-tied Municipal clerks.

These grievances are:—(1) That they are very miserably paid—their starting salaries averaging from Rs. 15 to 20 whatever their qualifications may be on that sound principle of supply and demand very faithfully and with great credit to himself recommended and very ably carried out by our Parsi finance minister to the Commissioner. It is not known, if on that avowed principle of his, the Chief Accountant's salary were to be reduced, say, by only Rs. 20, what would the feelings of that official be. This would clearly show that native officials always would like to have their own mite but wouldn't care two figs for their subordinates. That whenever chances for promotion occur their rights (for promotion) are neither taken into consideration according to seniority in service, nor according to their qualifications but the outside "Khatpatias" think that they have a birth-right to such vacancies—whether their (outsiders') qualifications be good, bad, or indifferent—no matter whatever they may be—and generally succeed, to the utter disgust and dissatisfaction of the old and tried servants of the city, in their aim. That a large number of these Municipal servants have not therefore been able after a service of fifteen to twenty years to draw salaries averaging Rs. 40—their colleagues in the Government, Ports Trust, and other services being considered more fortunate than themselves in this respect. Some of the above grievances may be redressed, they submit, if the following measures, which would not only greatly benefit themselves but also the Civic treasury, were adopted:—That some of the Municipal officers are very highly paid. Their salaries should be reduced at least 20 per cent., and the savings appropriated towards re-adjusting the salaries of the lower staff. That the many sinecure appointments, such as the Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, the Head Clerk to the Chief Accountant, the Assistant Superintendent Dadar, Ward Assessment Department, be abolished as well as those that have all at once got higher appointments be put on the grade on which they had been at present had they joined the service in the usual course of things. That the Buildings and Road Departments be amalgamated, the duties of the employes of these departments being very identical. That the Revenue, Refund and Audit, and the Licensing Departments be abolished. The work of the former can very easily be conducted by the Commissioner's Office assisted by the over-manned office of the Chief Accountant and of the latter by the Health Department, as was very ably and creditably done formerly. Taking the above circumstances into consideration the lot of the Municipal clerks is the hardest of all—a state of things brought about by the vesting of the power of such appointments in the Commissioner—there being no chance of appeal—the Commissioners orders being final under the Act. It is now high time that the Corporation should, for the sake of its own good name and the well-being of its lower staff, which is the backbone of our civic administration, move in the matter and with the sympathetic co-operation of its present talented and far-seeing Commissioner, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., have such rules as would effectually put a stop to the practice laid down for the guidance of the Commissioner, who should in all such matters be held responsible to the Corporation, giving the employes a right to appeal to the Corporation if deemed necessary.—Yours, &c.,

GROSS INJUSTICE.

[*.* Our correspondent sends us a list of the employes of the Corporation, their salaries on joining and at the present time. He also tells us who they are and by whom recommended, but we regret we cannot publish it.—ED., *B. G.*]

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly. PRACTICAL Engineer. For Engineers, Managers, and Steam Users. All newsagents. PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering paper published. 6, Victoria Approach Manchester.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A REPROACH TO THE CONGRESS.

THE "Indian Spectator" has the following sensible remarks in connection with the Congress: "The Poona squabbles will not have been in vain if the Congress has its constitution more clearly defined this year, and the essential principles on which it is to work in the future placed beyond doubt. One result of fixing a constitution would be to cut the ground from under the feet of aspiring demagogues, and another to prevent it from falling in the estimation of honest people, official as well as non-official, in England as well as in India, too. The constitution may also do another good, if it is solidly based on the elective principle, and the delegates are required to show their credentials as such. They claim to represent the people; and it will be well if they are compelled to show that they do so actually as well as constructively. They should be compelled every year to widen more and more the circle of those who know and understand what the Congress is, what its demands are, and who expressly approve of them. In other words, they should educate the masses. The Congress always repels the charge of representing only a microscopic minority; but it has unfortunately not yet begun to prove practically that the reproach is groundless."

LORD REAY.

In connection with the unveiling of the statue of Lord Reay, a former Governor of Bombay, some of the native papers speak in endearing terms of the many benefits he conferred upon this Presidency. The "Guzerati," for instance, says: "The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Lord Reay which was performed by Lord Sandhurst in the most hearty and sympathetic spirit, has once more brought the honoured name of that great and distinguished Governor prominently before the public. The testimonial raised in his honour did not emanate from a coterie of friends and admirers, but from the genuine and spontaneous gratitude of all classes of people, and although as a rule we are against spending money on statues even to prepetuate the memory of distinguished personages, we are not sorry that the public of Bombay voted a statue to a Governor who next to Elphinstone did more to endear British rule and advance the well-being of the people than any other." The "Indian Spectator" observes: "The enthusiasm that marked the ceremony of unveiling Lord Reay's statue on Thursday evening shows how well that high-minded Governor is still remembered in Bombay—remembered, not only by citizens of rank and position but by the common people as well. To those of us, who know how indifferent the latter are as a rule in such matters, and how short the memory is even of those who profit directly by good government, and who are in a position to appreciate the benefit, the crowds that thronged the "Maidan" and round about, climbing trees, tops of carriages, and every such improvised perch available for the occasion, as apart from the distinguished audience that graced the occasion in response to the invitation of the Memorial Committee, the demonstration of Thursday must have appeared as something unique. And so it was in many respects. As the Hon. Mr. Wadia explained, the Governor whom they had met to honour that evening always felt for and with the people, and worked incessantly for their good, through good report and evil report. Justice and Fortitude may well be said to have been the watchword of his administration." The "Indu Prakash" remarks: "The secret of the success of Lord Reay lies, in what Lord Sandhurst has well said 'the earnest side of his character and the gentle nature which underlay the whole' and 'his detestation of all that was harsh and overbearing.' Lord Sandhurst owes not a little of his popularity to his policy of walkidg in the footsteps of the distinguished statesman whose statue he unveiled; while that distinguished cricketor Lord Harris has almost shipwrecked his administration by neglecting to cultivate the gentle side of the character of Lord Reay. The manner and the matter of the little speech which Lord Sandhurst made on this occasion confirm us in the opinion that his Excellency bidsfair to become as popular as Lord Reay." The "Subodha Patrika" states: "The large gathering which assembled on Thursday last, to witness the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Lord Reay, fully indicated the high esteem in which the ex-Governor is held among us for important measures inaugurated by him for the welfare, enlightenment and material progress of the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., in his opening remarks rightly noticed some of them. H. E. Lord Sandhurst, in the course of his speech, expressd that "he had enjoyed the friendship of Lord Reay for many years and they shared each other's views in nearly all the political and social questions of the day," and testified to his earnest character and gentle nature." The "Maharatta of Poona" observes: The whole of the Bombay Presidency holds in affectionate remembrance the name of his Lordship, and Bombay has never seen asight more welcome and cheering than the unveiling of Lord Reay's statue by our present Governor on Thursday last.

THE ADDRESSES TO THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The native papers speak in highly eulogistic terms of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta's services to his country, and consider that the addresses presented to him at the Gaiety Theatre do not at all overestimate the value of those services. In the opinion of the "Gujarati": "The two addresses that were presented to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta at Friday's public meeting correctly represent the possition he now occupies in the estimation of the people of India, and knowing as we do how averse he is to being made the object of eulogy, we will not add anything of our own to what has already been so eloquently set forth in those two addresses. Mr. Mehta's reply is an able, fearless, eloquent and comprehensive vindication of the claims and the position of the educated community. When Mr. Bhownuggree is telling his Tory friends in England that with the exception of Messrs. Lalmohan Ghose, Budruddin Tyebjee and the late Sir Madhavrao, all the rest of his educated countrymen are a set of disloyal self-seekers, and when some responsible English politicians and Anglo-Indians are using him as their instrument for re-echoing their sentiments and prejudices against educated Indians, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has done well to speak out his mind in a courageous and effective manner." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks in an alarmingly ponderous sentence: "Perhaps, in the political annals of British India, within the memory of men still living, there never was made a more refreshing, more trenchant, and more weighty and emphatic pronouncement of the genuine thoughts and feelings and integrity of motives of educated Indians, the product of that noble policy of education which the far-sighted rulers of the no distant past inaugurated in this land of so-called conservatism and dense ignorance, than the one to which the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta gave such burning utterance at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday last, in his eloquent reply to the two addresses, one presented to him at a public meeting by the citizens of Bombay, and the other by the delegates assembled at the Eighth Provincial Conference at Belgaum, soon after his triumphant return from the Viceregal Legislative Council, where he brought to bear on the important Bills then under consideration, as well on the budget, such fearless and searching, but independent and dignified, criticism as to stagger those self-sufficient and self-conceited members of the distinguished service, who in this country pompously claim a monopoly of omniscience and infallibility, and evoke from them a hysteria of political alarm, which was christened as the new spirit by one of the most prominent of that panic-stricken oligarchy." The "Indian Spectator makes a sensible suggestion: "Bombay, we see, has at last fired off her doule-barrelled gun at Mr. Mehta's devoted head. And great has been the noise thereof. But is Bombay going to sleep after this explosion? If there is anything in it, she ought to send Mr. Mehta to the House of Commons. That would be the best reward of his labours, and the most profitable investment that Bombay could make of its spare cash. We have always felt the need of a speaker and debater of Mr. Mehta's eminence at St. Stephen's, and should be rejoiced to see a practical turn given to the appreciation undoubtedly cherished for him by all classes of the community. A little timely organization would lead to the attainment of this truly national object." The "Indu Prakash" writes: "To whatever source may be attributed the deliverance of Mr. Mehta's remarkable address, the fact remains that it was a timely speech which at one and the same time killed more than two birds. The Anglo-Indians and Mr. Bhownuggree, Lord Harris and Lord George Hamilton, Lord Sandhurst and Lord Elgin, each and every one of these persons high and low will have to rise up in self-defence. For Mr. Mehta has been on the war path, and whoever came in his way was the unlucky recipient of the warrior's blows." The Independent writes: "The natives of the Western Presidency have done their duty by their greatest representative—greatest we mean in point of public usefulness and importance, in presenting laudatory addresses—one from the public of Bombay, another from the Provincial Conference recently held at Belgaum, and voicing the general voice of the whole Presidency, to the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., for his lifelong services to the cause of India which is indubitably next to his heart and the many and various battles he has heroically fought on the same score whether on the public platforms, or in the halls of the Council chambers, provincial as well as imperial, His is the name which is loved through the length and breadth of India." The "Native Opinion" thinks: "It was a spectacle calculated to thrill the heart of the most apathetic man, and whatever may be said to the contrary, gave positive and uncontrovertible evidence of the existence of discriminative public opinion in the country. Never was any public meeting held to do honour to any Government servant, so large or so earnest. Here it was all spontaneity and candour—no trace of the whip or of incense." Says the "Mahratta" of Poona: "No prophet is said to be honoured in his country. Bombay, however, has proved to be an exception, and on Friday last honoured herself by honouring one of her foremost and most brilliant citizens. The name of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta has now become almost a household word in the Presidency and everywhere it is held in honour and respect. Mr. Mehta has indeed won for himself a brilliant position. As a lawyer pre-eminent in his profession, as a student an ornament to his alma mater and above all as a citizen the pride of his countrymen, Mr. Mehta is to-day in the front rank of enlightened Indians."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 26.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, on the 13th ultimo.

Mr H C Stokes, Inspr of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, from the 16th to the 21st March 1895, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W G Clabby to be third grade Asst Supt of Police on probation, and to attach him to the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr C G W Macpherson, I C S, C I E, Dist Judge, Belgaum, is allowed furlough for two years from the 9th January 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Shewan, I C S, M A (Aberd), acting Secy to Govt in the Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Depts, is allowed furlough for six months from the 23rd Dec 1895 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Subordinate Judges in consequence of the retirement of Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Meneklal, first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge to be first class first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur JayasatyaBodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, first class third grade, Subordinate Judge, to be first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge; and Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupto, acting first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, to be confirmed in that grade.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, BA, LLB, to act as second class fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Tasgaon pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec IV of Act V of 1871 (The Prisoners Act, 1871), to appoint Mr Ghelabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, to be Supt of the Common Prison of Bombay for the Civil Side only during the term of his tennure of the appointment of Sheriff.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, until further orders to place Mr C H Jopp, ICS, on special duty under the orders of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, with effect from after the Christmas holidays.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E M Pratt, I C S, Asst Judge Thana, to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Cap G. E Hyde-Cates or pending further orders.

Mr. E L Sale, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Mahadeo Ramchandra Marathe, sub pro tem. Head Karkun, Taluka Dahanu in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, assumed charge as Additional Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara on the 6th inst

Azam Mahadev Bhikaji Parchure, Head Karkun, taluka Chander in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J G Foard to be third grade Asst Supt of Police on probation.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Foard to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist pending further orders

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of Government Notification No 2332, dated 4th Dec 1895, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F M Dastur, MA, to act as Head Master, College of Science, Poona, vice Mr H M Page or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, BA, to be sub pro tem, Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, vice Mr U N Mehtaji, deceased, and Mr Byramji Framji Patel, BA, to be sub pro tem, Headmaster, Surat High School, vice Mr. Talati, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hormasji Kerbadji Bharucha, BA to act as Head Master, Nadiad High School, during the absence of Mr Kaikhosru Kavasji Kapadia, MA, or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On the return to duty of the Hon Mr T D Little, C I E, M Inst C E, Secy to Government, Public Works Dept, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, 2nd class to be Chief Engineer Central Division; Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Suptg Engr 2nd class, (temporary rank), to act as Suptg Engr, Northern Division; and Mr C T Burke, B E M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on relief by Mr Reynolds, to resume his special duty in the Secretariat.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramchandra Vishwanath Patwardhan to act as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the Nasik District during the deputation of Mr Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya on special duty or pending further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakar delivered over and Lieut W Beale received charge of the offices of Asst Supt and Supt of Police, Palanpur, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr C P Ramswamy, Depuy Accountant at Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Head Accountant at Surat in consequence of the vacancy caused by Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, fourth grade Head Accountant at Bijapur, proceeding on furlough for two years from the 15th January next.

Mr J P Orr, I C S, delivered over and Mr Govind Raghunath Dabholkar received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Thana on the 13th inst.

Mr J P Orr, ICS, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence from the 14th to the 21st instant.

Azam Sakarlal Chandulal, B A, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dholka in the Ahmedabad District from the 23rd instant, during the absence of Rao Shaeb Jamietram Raghuram on privilege leave for six weeks or until further orders.

Central Division.

Azam Balvant Raghunath, Head Karkun of taluka Peint in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st Oct 1895 to 7th Dec 1895, both days inclusive that being the period which elapsed between the departure of Rao Saheb Atmaram Khanderao Vaidya and the arrival of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi.

Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Raikar, Mahalkari of petha Shiralal in the Satara District is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Valva in that district during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Ramchundra Narayan Joglekar for two months from the 25th ultimo or until further orders.

Mr E L Sale, I C S, Asst Collr, Poona, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th inst.

Mr Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil, L C E, Head Karkun of taluka Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to be sub pro tem third grade Dist, Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture and to do duty in that district vice Mr Purushottam Bapuji Phadke, appointed Survey Mamlatdar.

Southern Division.

Messrs R E Barber and H Deighton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Police Officer in charge of H H the ex-King Theebaw on the 4th Dec.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, December 21.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Gill, offg Depy Collr, Partabgarh, privilege leave for three months from 1 th Jan 1896.

Saiyid Mustafa, Depy Collr, Muttra, extraordinary leave without allowances for one year from 15th Jan 1896.

Pandit Kampta Prasad, Depy Collr, Bijnor, furlough for three months from 2nd Dec 1895.

Maulvi Abdul Hafiz, Offg Depy Collr Bijnor, privilege leave for three months from date on which Mr Kendall joins the district.

Mr H G S Tyler, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 14th Dec 1895, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Farukhabad district.

Mr R Oakden, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 16th Dec 1895, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Benares district.

Mr J H Withers, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 16th Dec 1895, to be an Asst Commr, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Fyzabad district.

Surg Major J Thomson, Depy Sanitary Commr, N-W P and Oudh to officiate as Sanitary Commr, N-W P and Oudh, vice Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col G Hutcheson, granted privilege leave.

Lieut-Col G W Anson, Depy Commr, on return from furlough to the Unao district.

Capt F J B Campbell, Cantt Magte, on return from furlough, to the Allahabad district.

Mr A B Bruce, Offg Magte and Collr Fatehpur, on being relieved by Mr Rogers, to revert to Jt Magte Fatehpur.

Pandit Lila Dhar Joshi, Offg Munsif of Fatehpur in the Fyzabad Judgeship, on being relieved, to Fyzabad as Addl Munsif.

Mirza Humayun Kadar, Depy Collr, from Hardoi to Rae Bareli.

Mr E Rogers, Offg Depy Commr, Unao, on being relieved by Lieut-Col Anson, to Fatehpur as Offg Magte and Collr.

Munshi Abdus Sattar, Offg Depy Collr, on the arrival of Mr Dewhurst, from Jalaun to Ghazipur.

Mushi Ram Ratan Lal, Offg Depy Coll, from Moradabad to Bijnor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 430, dated 6th Dec 1895 replacing his services at the disposal of this Govt, Lieut S D'A Crookshank, R E, Ast Engr, 2nd grade, is reposted to the charge of the Muttra district, as District Engr.

Mr T S Fitzpatrick, Asst Engr, 3rd grade (old classification), District Engr, Muzaffarnagar, is transferred in the same capacity to the Etawah district.

(*Punjab Gazette*, December 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A J Grant, Asst Commr, Tank, on special duty at Wano, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for three months, under Art 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, from afternoon of 5th Dec 1895.

Mr W A Le Rossignol, Asst Commr, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Lieut A A Irvine, 3rd B I, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade and posted to Jhelum.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers have been declared by the Central Examination Committee to have passed in the subjects mentioned against their names at the Police Examination held on the 21st Oct and following days:—

Mr E W Tomkins, in Vernacular, thus completing all tests.

Mr H V B Scott, in all tests.

Mr E Chisholm, in Vernacular (has still to pass in Law and in Departmental Orders.)

Mr L L Tomkins, Offg District Supdt of Police, Montgomery, is, on relief by Mr S C Mitchell, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore District.

Mr H V B Scott, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, is promoted to the rank of Assistant District Supdt of Police, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, from 21th Oct 1895, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H F Chesney, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, was posted to the Peshawar Provincial Division which he joined at Peshawar on the forenoon of 27th Nov 1895.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AMONG the various questions which have been widely discussed since the nature of naval war has come to be intelligently restudied is that which concerns the practicability of enforcing a blockade. It has been said generally that blockade is a thing of the past, that steam has killed blockade, and that in the present day to attempt blockade would not only be futile, but so hazardous as to justify reprobation. There can be no doubt that these views are in the main the result of a merely superficial study of naval history; so much depends upon what is meant by the term blockade as it was used by our forefathers and as it is used now. Of cruisers there must be no lack, so that the risk of the enemy getting away unperceived is reduced to a minimum, and, above all, the battle fleet must be so overwhelmingly strong as to create doubt in the minds of the blockaded as to whether if they succeed in escaping it may not be only to provoke disaster by falling in with the blockaders.

The new French Second-class Cruiser, the Pascal was lately launched at Toulon. The hull is of steel, with a double outer planking of teak wood reaching down to the line of flotation, and covered over with copper sheathing, as the vessel is intended for foreign service. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length, 316 feet by 42 feet 3 inches; draught, 17 feet fore and 20¾ feet aft; displacement, 3,988 tons. The vital parts are protected by an armour-deck 1¾ inch thick. Above this deck the vessel is further protected by numerous compartments fitted up as coal-bunkers all round the sides. The armament consists of four 6 5-16-inch, ten 4-inch, fourteen 1 7-8-inch, and eight 1 7-16-inch guns. The engines are to develop 8,500 horse-power, and to produce a speed of nineteen knots.

Scarlet is a conspicuous colour no doubt, and those who desire to see it abolished in the fighting dress of the British army have therefore, "prima facie," a considerable weight of argument in their favour. For our part writes the "Broad arrow" whilst we are fully in favour of the blue kersey as the dress for route marching and manœuvres, we should be sorry to see any change in the colour of the fighting kit. The objections to scarlet are that it is conspicuous and that it rapidly loses colour and becomes soiled by wet or perspiration. The first objection applies equally to manœuvres and to active service—with this we shall deal presently—but the second is of no consequence in the case of active service, except that, as we shall show, it tends to modify the evil arising from the first. If the soldier spoils his clothing at manœuvres or otherwise in time of peace, the expense of providing a fresh outfit generally falls upon his own shoulders and thus involves a considerable hardship. But the survivors of a campaign receive new clothing at the cost of the public as a matter of course, and whatever the colour of the garments the need for new ones would be the same, for they would be more or less worn out. Scarlet is not a bad service colour. Before the first week's march is completed the scarlet assumes a sort of dull purple hue, not nearly so conspicuous and yet sufficiently distinguishable to obviate the danger of mistaking friends for foes. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, but without taking refuge in an appeal upon sentimental grounds, we honestly belive that the historic scarlet is as good a colour as can be found. We are therefore averse to abandoning it.

New cavalry drill instructions have just appeared for the German army. The third section, which briefly summarises the rules for the use of cavalry in the field, is quite new. The object held in view is to give for every situation of an engagement as clear and explicit yet brief indications as possible, which however are not by any means meant to form a "stereotyped" pattern for slavish imitation. A very material point is the simplification introduced in the formation of a regiment; among other things the "half-column of divisions" and "half column of squadrons" have been abolished. Greater attention has been paid to commands to be given by signs when preparing for action. Much more liberty of action has been left as regards a cavalry charge than formerly. A charge may now be made, according to circumstances, in one or two ranks, it may be started at once from any formation, and may sometimes be ridden at a sharp gallop. A new formation introduced among those for a regiment is the "double column." On the signal for "assembly" the troops are now to collect always behind the leader. The manual exercises with the carbine have been added to in accordance with the enhanced importance of dismounted action. The divisions and movements in dismounted drill are arranged in close analogy with mounted drill.

"Devoutly is it hoped that the Admiralty will carry out the intention with which they are credited, of fitting such large vessels as may be built in future and are likely to serve in hot climates, with refrigerators. This, it is felt, will be a most welcome boon to all who may be called upon to pass their commission in the tropics. Those who remember the [illegible] Clyde at Suakim in 1884-85, and her supplies of ice to a gasping squadron, more particularly appreciate what a refrigerator will mean to vessels in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. It is feared it would be too much to expect of the Admiralty, that having in contemplation this very sensible step towards meeting the requirements of crews in tropical climates, they should further recognise the desirability of adapting the rations to the climatic conditions of the station at which a ship may at the time be.

The committee which was appointed by the Board of Trade in March last to consider the new rule of the road at sea has recommended "that the Order in Council of January 30, 1893, be cancelled." This recommendation if accepted by the Board of Trade, which no doubt it will be, practically ends the controversy which arose some time since about what was called the "dark lane." It will be remembered by our readers that before 1893 the method of carrying ships' lights was such that, by screening, the red and green side lights would only throw beams from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the ship. It was said that with lights so fixed a dark lane was established immediately in front of the ship in which neither light could be seen. Two years ago an Order in Council was issued by which the screening of the lights was so altered as to make their beams cross ahead of the ship and thus eliminate the dark lane. It was this change which was condemned by shipowners and seamen alike, and the whole question has now been settled by the committee, examined with the aid of experiments, and it has been shown that there is no necessity for the new Order in Council. We may hope, therefore, that the controversy is at an end, and it may be called to mind that, so far as the ships of the naval Service are concerned, no change has ever been made. The question of signalling by sound has yet to be fought out.

A lieutenant of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, quoted by the "Avenir Militaire," deprecates any premature judgment being passed upon Admiral Gervais in relation to the mishap at the Salins d'Hyeres. He considers it unworthy of the Navy and the Press to rush to conclusions where the evidence is scanty and the fact have been but half disclosed. It is pleasant to find that the attack made upon the admiral has aroused wide testimony to his high personal and professional qualities. He has exercised a magnetic influence upon the men of the Reserve Squadron, the command of which he lately quitted, who are absolutely devoted to him. This, says the officers quoted, is evidence of a great character, of one who has everywhere spread his patriotic enthusiasm, inspired his robust confidence, and cried out "sursum corda!" to the discouraged. Whatever may be the result of the inquiry, the officer proclaims, even if terrible for the chief of the squadron, it will not diminish in any degree the respect and devotion of his officers and seamen. "To-day as yesterday, and to-morow as to-day, we shall continue to have faith in him, and it is to him we shall turn when France shall seek to read in our eyes the name of the war leader we desire."

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NOTICES.

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"THE LYNX" MILITARY BINOCULAR.
Price, including Substantial Solid Leather Regulation Case, Rs. 58

"The Lynx Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of [illegible] Military Glass—high power, portability, clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being *all* hard metal, it is well adapted for rogh usage in the field. It is also fitted with jointed bars for adjusting the Glasses to the user's width of face.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S

TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

FITS LIKE
A GLOVE

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

Train your Moustach the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London,
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

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MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

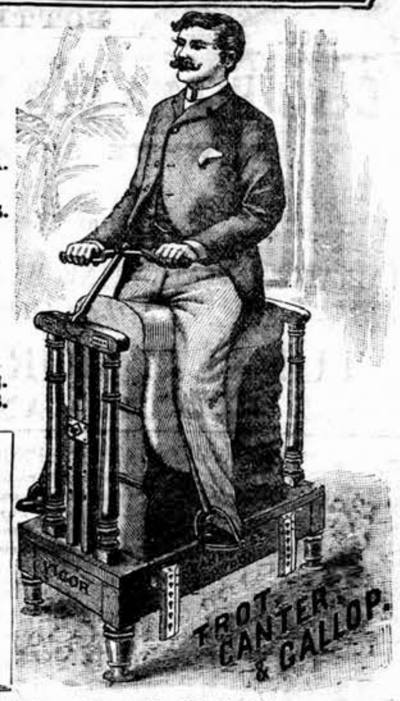
DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above [illegible] with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

L. ROSE & Co.
ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
CORDIAL
L. Rose & Co.
LEITH, N.B.

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

INSTANT RELIEF
for all
afflicted with
TORTURING
SKIN DISEASES
in a Single
Application of

Cuticura

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring humours are simply marvellous.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 72 pages and 100 Testimonials, is wrapped around every bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED
PHOSPHODYNE

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

TILES
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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÈVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN Esq., and
F. FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER PARIS & Co.,

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

Stephens Inks

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
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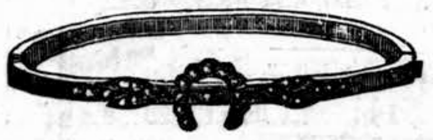
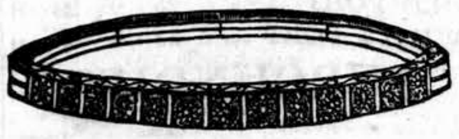
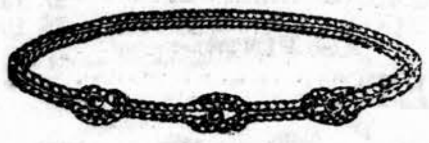


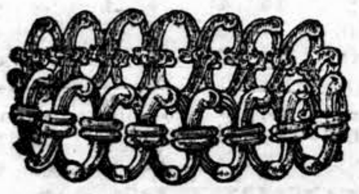
Gold Set Pearls, Rs. 80.



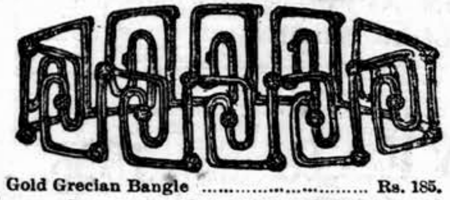
Bangle, Half Hoop of Diamonds, Rs. 525.



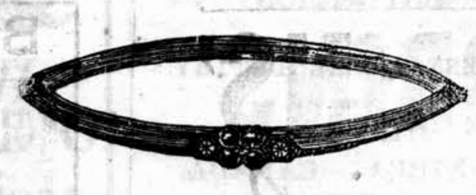
Fancy Twist, Set 3 Pearls, Rs. 75.



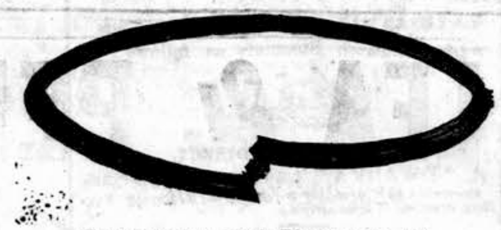
Gold Spring Bangle .... Rs. 140.
Do. Set Diamonds and Rubies, from Rs. 1,500.



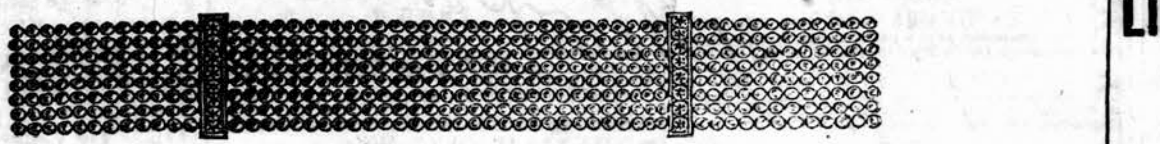
Gold Grecian Bangle .... Rs. 185.
Do. Jewelled with Rubies, Diamonds and Emeralds in combination ,, 775.



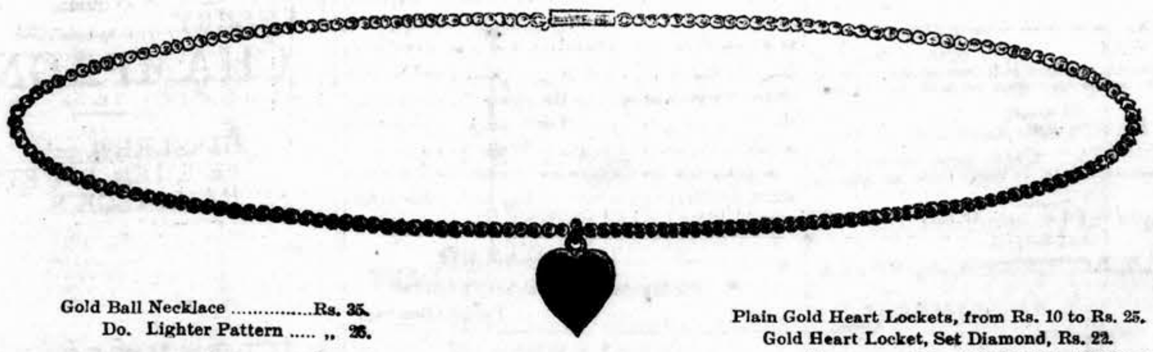
Gold Set Cluster, 4 Pearls, 3 Diamonds, Rs. 130.



Unique Design, Single Diamond, Rs. 100.

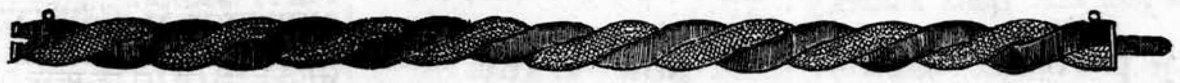


Seed Pearl Necklace, with Diamond Set Bars, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,200.
Do. do. Diamond and Ruby Bars, from Rs. 850.

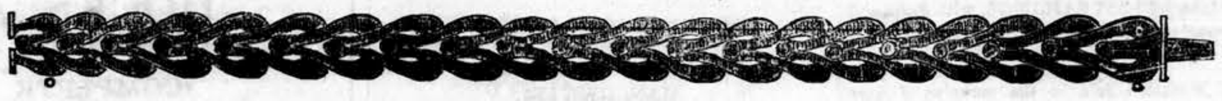


Gold Ball Necklace .... Rs. 35.
Do. Lighter Pattern ..... ,, 26.

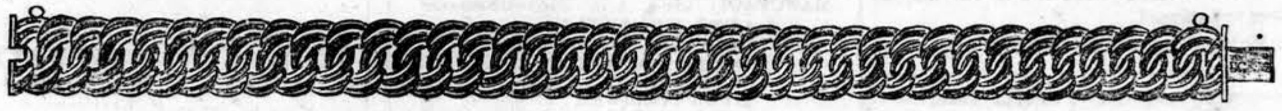
Plain Gold Heart Lockets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
Gold Heart Locket, Set Diamond, Rs. 23.
Do. do. Pearls, Rs. 42 to Rs. 82.



No. 2529, Gold Fancy Double Twist Bracelet, Hammered and Polished, Rs. 140.



No. 2530, Gold Fancy Link Bracelet, Rs. 195.



No. 2531, Gold Double Curb Bracelet, Rs. 150. Single Curb Bracelet, from Rs. 75, 95 to Rs. 150.

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IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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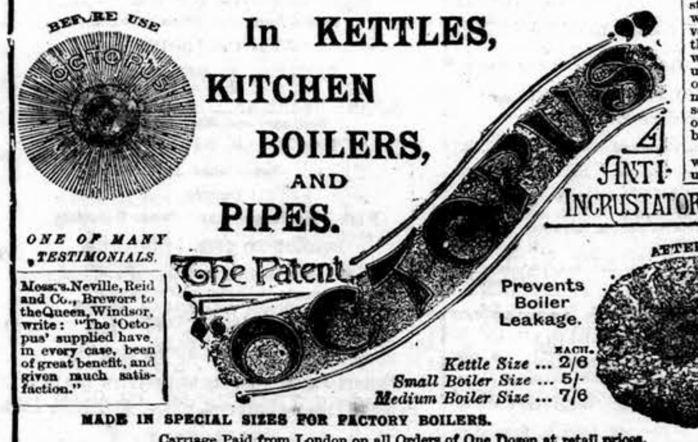

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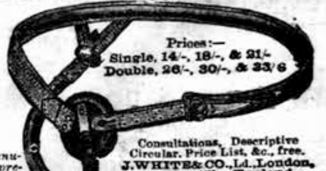

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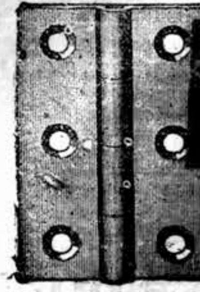

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